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Southeast Asia Report

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ASEAN TIN PRODUCERS AGREE ON 1987 EXPORT CEILING

BK091151 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1111 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Article by A. Karim Shukor]

[Text] Singapore, 9 Jan (OANA-BERNAMA)--Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand Friday agreed on a 96,000-tonne total tin export ceiling for the whole of this year under a producer plan to boost prices by cutting output.

Indonesian Mines and Energy Minister Dr Subroto told reporters here Friday that this figure represented an estimated cutback of 7.69 percent of total exports for the seven members of the Association of Tin Producing Countries (ATPC).

The decision was reached after a 6-hour closed-door meeting of Malaysian Primary Industries Minister Dr Lim Keng Yaik, Thai Industries Minister Pramuan Saphawasu and Dr Subroto at a hotel here to design a policy to see tin prices return to more normal levels.

The three represent the three biggest tin-producing countries in the world. The three countries are also all members of ASEAN.

Dr Subroto said another meeting which will be attended by officials from all seven ATPC countries--the others being Australia, Bolivia, Nigeria, and Zaire--will be held in Kuala Lumpur on 20 January to discuss the proposed ceiling.

He said the proposition will then be submitted to the ministers of all member countries and if agreed upon the plan will be implemented from 1 March this year.

He said the proposed figure covered only exports and does not take into consideration output for domestic use. Dr Subroto added that he and his Malaysian and Thai counterparts agreed on the production quotas for each member country but declined to disclose details.

He said the meeting also agreed that a stock deflection policy should cover exports rather than on production because it was easier to monitor.

On future prices of tin, he said it should be better than last year's as supply will lag behind consumption. "Let the market react to the policy," he added.

On the possibility that the United States would release tin from its strategic stockpile when the plan is implemented, he said "they are sensible enough" and added that the producing countries were willing to cooperate with the United States on this matter.

He said Friday's meeting was held in a good spirit of cooperation among the ASEAN tin producing countries and it would provide a lead to other tin producing countries to follow.

/9599

CSO: 4200/291

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

MITI SEEKS HORIZONTAL WORK DIVISION WITH ASEAN

OWI20547 Tokyo KYODO in English 0010 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Article by Narito Ohta]

[Text] Jakarta, 12 Jan (KYODO)--Visiting Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura will advocate his four-point plan for a horizontal division of work between Japan and the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Bangkok Thursday, Shigeo Muraoka, director-general of MITI's International Trade Police Bureau said Monday.

The plan is aimed both at helping ASEAN members foster their export-oriented industries and at restructuring Japan's export-oriented economy into one more in harmony with the rest of the world, according to Muraoka, who is accompanying Tamura on a three-nation Asian visit.

This international division of work in export-oriented manufacturing industries would lead to the formation of a "multi-faceted and multi-layered" economic relationship between Japan and ASEAN members, he said.

Tamura will point out that the four problems Japan and ASEAN members must tackle the coming years are the promotion of export-oriented industries, the promotion of direct investment in the ASEAN region, development of small- and medium-sized firms capable of supporting export-oriented industries and the effective transfer of Japanese industrial technology.

He will deliver a speech on his plan before Thai political and business leaders, including Commerce Minister Montrai Phongphanit and Industry Minister Pramuan Saphawasu, in Bangkok at the conclusion of his 6-day tour of Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand, which ends Friday, Muraoka added.

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CSO: 4200/291

INDONESIA

IRANIAN COMMERCE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

Meets With Rakhmat Saleh

LD192254 Tehran IRNA in English 1816 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Tehran, 19 Jan (IRNA)--Iranian Commerce Minister Hasan 'Abedi Ja'fari said Monday that he saw no reason why Iran and Indonesia could not exploit points of mutual interest between the two countries and expand economic and trade relations.

Ja'fari made the remarks in a meeting with his Indonesian counterpart, Rakhmat Saleh in Jakarta, where he also said trade exchanges between the two countries to-date have been indirect.

In reply, the Indonesian minister expressed his country's readiness to expand economic and trade relations with Iran.

Meanwhile, Ja'fari met with Indonesian minister of state for research and technology, Bucharuddin Jusuf Habibie [given names as received] in Jakarta on the same day.

Bilateral cooperation, particularly in the fields of aviation industries and ship building were discussed in the session.

Ja'fari heading a delegation arrived in Jakarta Sunday on the first leg of his visit to Indonesia and Malaysia.

Meets Suharto

LD211831 Tehran IRNA in English 1355 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Tehran, 21 Jan (IRNA)--Visiting Iranian Commerce Minister Hasan Abedi-Jaifari met with Indonesian President General Suharto in Jakarta Tuesday.

Indonesia offered to meet some of Iran's agricultural requirements by exporting surplus agricultural produce.

Gen Suharto also proposed the purchase of crude oil in return from the Islamic Republic, rather than other countries which could balance the Tehran-Jakarta trade exchanges.

In response, Jaifari said that Iran was interested in importing some of its requirements from Indonesia in exchange for the export of non-oil commodities to that country.

He also expressed hope that the two Muslim countries would further promote their relations through the establishment of a joint ministerial commission.

The Iranian commerce minister arrived in Jakarta at the head of a delegation on 17 January. Jaifari is also scheduled to visit neighbouring Malaysia.

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CSO: 4200/287

ASSEMBLIES TO BE BANNED PRIOR TO ELECTION

BK260946 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 21 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)--Public gatherings, including meetings, congresses, and seminars will be restricted beginning one week before the campaign period for the upcoming general elections, a spokesman for the Home Affairs Ministry says.

The restrictions will take effect one week before the campaign commences on March 24 and will extend a week beyond the general elections, scheduled for April 23.

Faisal Tamin, a spokesman for the Home Affairs Ministry, said that Minister Suparjo Rustam announced the restrictions on Tuesday before the governors' conference held here at the Hotel Indonesia, and that regional agencies had already been informed of the decision.

Faisal said that the restrictions also involve a ban on students' field work assignments, known here as KKN, but he made it clear that people will still be allowed to hold wedding parties during the period.

Before the previous election, Faisal cited an experience in one region as an example, a district government refused to issue a permit for a wedding although the general election was still a year away.

The three political factions competing in the elections--PPP (United Development Party), Golkar (Golongan Karya), and PDI (Indonesian Democratic Party)--will vie for 400 seats in the House of Representatives. The forthcoming election will be the fourth under the New Order government, and the first since all mass organizations have accepted Pancasila as their sole ideology.

Spokesman Faisal said that various subjects, including efficiency measures, regional development and administrative management, were also discussed at the governor's conference on Tuesday. The conference was opened by President Suharto on Monday.

Minister Supardjo, the spokesman said, instructed 27 governors, who attended the conference, to create a better climate for investment in their areas and merge or liquidate state enterprises which suffer losses.

These policies, Faisal said, are necessary because of financial problems faced by the national government that have resulted in the trimming and abolishing of subsidies to the regional governments.

The subsidy from the national government for the development of health centers dropped this year compared to last year while the subsidy for provincial and district governments remains the same as of last year.

Meanwhile, Armed Forces Commander-in-chief General L.B. Murdani asked the governors to take adequate measures to prevent restlessness among the people in their respective areas and to improve public services.

Bureaucracy and ineffective procedures must be abolished in all regardless of how small because these problems could undermine efforts and measures taken by the government, to create an honest and respectable government, he said.

On politics Murdani said that the security agencies have not detected any indications of the return of communism to the country but he reminded them to remain vigilant.

Later in his speech, Murdani stated that the general elections are a "routine activity" and that the forum should be used to educate the people.

He said that there should be no more shows of force by political forces, which may cause tension among followers in the 1987 elections. In the past electoral campaigns have been marked by processions, agitation and violence.

The election, he said, will go smoothly and orderly if all of the contenders observe the prevailing norms and regulations of the elections.

/6662

CSO: 4200/286

BISHOPS ACCEPT PANCASILA AS SOLE IDEOLOGY

BK130631 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 8 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)--The Indonesian Bishops Conference (MAWI) has never encouraged Indonesian Catholics to vote for any particular political contestant in the April general elections, MAWI Chairman Mgr F.X. Hadisumarta said here Tuesday [16 January].

Speaking to the press after meeting President Suharto at his Bina Graha office, Hadisumarta said that the Church respects individual freedom. "They (Catholics) will vote their consciences and for a party whom they think has worked best for the people," he added. Hadisumarta was accompanied by MAWI Secretary General P.S. Harjasumarta and another bishop at the meeting.

Hadisumarta said that he had reported the results of a bishops' meeting in Jakarta last November to the head of state. He added that the general elections are very important for Indonesia and appealed to all Catholic people to create an atmosphere of freedom and sincerity.

He said he had also reported to the president the change of the organization's name from MAWI into KWI [Konferensi Waligereja Indonesia], which has almost the same meaning. The change, he said, which took place last November, had been submitted to the Vatican for approval. According to Hadisumarta, KWI's charter clearly mentions that KWI is not a social organization but a religious body. But, he said, there is no problem involved in KWI's acceptance of Pancasila as its sole ideological basis as stipulated by law.

Hadisumarta said that the bishops at the meeting also outlined a draft code of ethics for Roman Catholic hospitals.

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CSO: 2400/286

MURDANI SPEAKS ON LEGACY OF TRITURA, NEW ORDER ERA

BK160234 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 12 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)--The commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces, General L.B. Murdani, said Saturday [10 January] that the Tritura [Three People's Demands Declaration] was not launched by a single group of Indonesians but by all of the people and the armed forces to eliminate communism.

The Tritura, which celebrated its 21st anniversary in Jakarta over the weekend, is the common name for three demands put forward by Indonesian students following the abortive communist coup in 1965 which led to President Sukarno's downfall. The students demanded that the president outlaw the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI), disband his left-wing cabinet, and heal the country's ailing economy.

Addressing the celebration at the Senayan Basketball Arena after Housing Minister Cosmas Batubara--a leader of the students who joined the 1966 political upheaval--[as published] Murdani said that the Tritura was a consequence of the murder of several army officers by the communists.

Murdani reminded the audience in attendance that in commemorating the Tritura, the country must first pay homage to the revolutionary heroes--the army officers killed on 1 October 1965. He said that everyone should be aware of the sacrifice made by these army officers.

"Our dedication still cannot be measured. The value and limits of our contribution will be determined by the productivity and usefulness of our efforts for the future, he said at the celebration attended by Youth and Sports Minister Abdul Gafur, another student leader of 1966.

He said that the Tritura was the operational concept of a strategy to eliminate communism conducted by all Indonesians trusting in Pancasila as the only state ideology to counter attacks posed by other ideologies.

Not Relevant

An important event which enabled the New Order to step onto the Indonesian political stage was the death of those army officers, Gen Murdani added. The incident ignited the conflict which gave rise to the New Order.

"The first attack to eliminate communism in Indonesia was not launched on 10 January 1966 but on 1 October 1965 when then Major General Suharto, on his own initiative, decided to fight the communists," Murdani added.

However, Murdani continued that a significant event in the establishment of the New Order occurred on 11 March 1966 when late President Sukarno issued the famous Supersemar [11 March Instruction] decree which transferred his authority to Gen Suharto to preserve the country's independence, stability, and unity.

Gen Murdani said that the term Tritura is no longer relevant in the New Order era. A more suitable term would be "readiness and willingness to improve conditions through the national development program as carried out at present," the general said.

Meanwhile, the "1966 exponents" attending the commemoration suggested that the country needs leaders who have wide political knowledge, leadership skills, and sufficient technical skills to meet the growing challenges faced by this nation.

Amirudin Jaya Puspita said that the quality of the Pancasila democratic system should be improved and its mechanism should be developed to heighten awareness to accommodate the public's political aspirations.

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CSO: 4200/286

JAPANESE ECONOMY MINISTER CALLS ON SUHARTO

BK201400 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 13 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)--Hajime Tamura, visiting Japanese minister for international trade and industry (MITI), said Monday [12 January] that his country will continue improving its economic relations with Indonesia.

"Japan is now mapping out its new aid plan in the efforts to find better ways to assist developing countries, including Indonesia," Tamura said after paying a call on President Suharto on Jalan Cendana.

For the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), in particular, Japan has designed a four-point plan which will be used as a basis to enhance its economic cooperation.

The plan will involve the promotion of ASEAN export-oriented industries, direct investments from Japan in the region, the development of small-scale and medium-size industries to strengthen export-oriented industries and ways to speed-up the transfer of Japanese technology.

MITI Director General Shigeo Muraoka, who accompanied Tamura, said that the cooperation plan will be discussed with representatives of ASEAN members in Bangkok on Thursday.

"Japan will try to help ASEAN members in advancing their industries so that their manufacturing products will be competitive in the export markets and will be easier to enter Japanese market," Tamura said.

Tamura, who arrived in Indonesia from Australia on Saturday, also had talks with Coordinating Minister for Economy, Finance and Industry Ali Wardhana, Trade Minister Rakhmat Saleh, Industry Minister Hartarto, Minister/State Secretary Sudharmono, State Minister for National Development Planning J.B. Sumarlin, and Mines and Energy Minister Subroto Monday.

Tamura explained that his half an hour meeting with President Suharto had been "very good."

The talks centered on the progress of the two country's relations, particularly in economic affairs and Japan's financial aid for development projects in Indonesia.

President Suharto, according to the Japanese minister stressed that Indonesia will be more thoughtful in asking for financial assistance from Japan because the country had been accepting a large volume of soft loans from Japan.

The Indonesian president also discussed Japan's assistance in rupiah funds because the country is facing serious problems providing local funds to finance foreign aid projects.

"The matter will be further discussed by the two country's ministers in the near future," the Japanese minister said.

Minister Tamura is to leave for Malaysia and Thailand today on his mission of exploring closer relations between Japan and ASEAN member countries.

ASEAN groups Brunei, Singapore, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia.

/6662

CSO: 4200/286

DAILY REPORTS PLAN TO BUILD NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

BK151020 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 10 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] Indonesia has invited foreign investors to put their capital in the construction of a nuclear power plant, it was announced here Friday [9 January].

Director General for the National Atomic Energy Agency (BATAN) Jali Ahimsa said starting from January 15 the Japanese company Mitsubishi would conduct a feasibility study of the possibility of investment in the construction of a nuclear power plant at Muria Mountain, Jepara, Central Java.

In response to a report from Tokyo, Ahimsa said there was no agreement stipulating that Mitsubishi would build nuclear power plant in Java.

He, however, confirmed that a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has already been signed by Indonesia and Japan which was represented by Mitsubishi Heavy Industry and Mitsubishi Corp.

According to the MOU signed on December 19, 1986, a feasibility study would be carried out on the possibility of Mitsubishi to invest in the construction of a nuclear power plant.

Ahimsa however said that the tender was also offered to other sides such as Siemens of West Germany, which will also conduct a feasibility study on investment in the construction of such a plant in Indonesia.

The ASAHI EVENING NEWS reported from Tokyo Monday that the construction of a nuclear power plant in Indonesia by the Mitsubishi Group would be carried out in a joint venture with local enterprises.

The plant according to the report would have a capacity of 600,000 kilowatts at a cost of 2.0 trillion rupiah.

Although a decision on the construction of the project has not been reached, the government has carried out various activities like conducting a study at the Muria Mountain area.

The study covers among others social implication, seismic, construction and design including the system—"heavy water" or "light water"—to be used by the Indonesian National Electricity Company.

The largest nuclear reactor in Indonesia to date is the multipurpose reactor at Serpong, west of Jakarta, scheduled to be fully in operation by the end of this year with a capacity of 30 MW.

/6662

CSO: 4200/286

BRIEFS

PRC FREIGHTERS WATCHED--Jakarta (JP)--The Banjarmasin Port Authority has imposed strict surveillance on two Chinese freight ships hauling plywood commodities in this southern Kalimantan port. Port security chief Sulaiman Badaruddin said the absence of diplomatic ties between Indonesia and China was the reason behind the move. ANTARA reported that a joint security force has replaced the regular port officers and that the two ships--the Chun Chuan and the Bey Belong--were watched closely for 24 hours. The authority also prohibited the ships' crews from landing in another departure from standard procedure. "In spite of the tight security, the loading of the plywood has been unobstructed," Badaruddin said, pointing to heaps of plywood produced by Banjarmasin manufacturers. Loka Purnomo, a manufacturer with the Tanjung Raya Plywood Company, said his firm loaded 5,000 cubic meters of plywood onto the ships. "This is our first experience of direct shipments to the Chinese," he said. Purnomo added that in the past producers freighted their commodities to China through other countries. Although several Chinese vessels have entered Indonesian waters since the signing of a direct trade agreement between the two countries in mid 1985, it was the port's first hosting of a Chinese ship. The agreement, called a memorandum of understanding, limits the ports of call to Belawan (Medan), Tanjungpriok (Jakarta), Tanjungperak (Surabaya), Ujungpandang, and "other ports as deemed necessary." Both governments are also to give "necessary assistance and convenience to the vessels. [Text] [Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 7 Jan 87 p 1 BK] /6662

PREPARATION FOR ASEAN SUMMIT--The agenda of the Third ASEAN Summit meeting, scheduled to be held in Manila on 13-16 December 1987, will include four main topics mainly on economic cooperation, political cooperation, matters pertaining to science and technology, environment and social affairs, and ASEAN's working mechanism. The ASEAN High-Level Steering Committee, HLSC, in its 2-day session concluded in Jakarta Saturday, had set up 15 issues committees in charge of studying the particular topics to be discussed in the coming session. Director General of Political Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr Nana Sutrisna told reporters after closing the session that the issues committees would prepare recommendations to be submitted to HLSC's coming session. The HLSC is scheduled to have seven sessions before the summit to study and review various aspects of ASEAN activities and provide recommendations to the summit. The second HLSC session will take place in Jakarta on 27-28 April 1987. The HLSC expected that the issues committees would collect inputs

from the public and the private sectors in the ASEAN region to be submitted to the summit talks. After being discussed at the HLSC session, the draft agenda will be handed over to the ASEAN foreign ministers for approval and to be further transferred to the ASEAN six heads of state--Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines, and Brunei Darussalam. The HLSC was formed during the 19th annual meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers in June 1986 in the Philippines. [Text] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Jan 87 BK] /6662

OUTGOING PHILIPPINES ENVOY--Armed Force Commander General Mardani received outgoing Philippines Ambassador to Indonesia Manuel T. Yan at his office in Jakarta on 13 January. [Summary] [Jakarta THE INDONESIAN TIMES in English 14 Jan 87 p 3 BK] /9599

MOKHTAR ON TIES WITH AUSTRALIA--The Indonesian minister for foreign affairs, Dr Mokhtar, says Jakarta maintained good relations with Australia through 1986. Dr Mokhtar, speaking on national television, said this was despite some troubles which he said was stirred up by the Australian press. He was referring to the souring of relations in April when a Sydney newspaper published a feature series which referred to the business affairs of President Suharto's relatives and associates. Dr Mokhtar summed up relations with Indonesia's immediate neighbors as stabilized. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Jan 87] /9599

CSO: 4200/287

BERNAMA VIEWS ASEAN-SOVIET DIALOGUE POSSIBILITIES

BK201340 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1028 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 19 Jan (OANA-BERNAMA)--The foreign ministries of ASEAN countries are not actively discussing the possibility of instituting a forum for a Soviet-ASEAN dialogue, sources here revealed Monday.

"Whether the Soviet Union will be one of the ASEAN dialogue countries is still an open question," a source said, adding that ASEAN governments would want to see Moscow put into deed their declarations of promoting peace.

Most, if not all, ASEAN countries reacted strongly and some expressed "cautious optimism" following Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech in late July last year where he stated that the Soviet Union was also an Asia-Pacific nation and ready to join in deliberations on possible foundations for implementing the idea of Pacific economic cooperation.

Five Western governments and the European Community have been holding dialogues with ASEAN foreign ministers after their annual conferences.

In April, the Soviet Union also proposed a wide-ranging exchange of views with all countries in the Asia-Pacific region to promote trade, economic and cultural cooperation.

The Soviet ambassador to Malaysia F. I. Potapenko, said the Soviet Union believed that USSR-ASEAN relations could be given a new powerful impetus and furthered by a variety of means, including political dialogue.

"The USSR recognises ASEAN as a group working to promote economic, social and cultural development and stands ready to cooperate with it," the ambassador said.

Aside from the idea for a Soviet-ASEAN dialogue, the Soviet Union had also floated the idea of a dialogue between the Council for Mutual Economic Cooperation (Comecon) and ASEAN in 1984 to which ASEAN has yet to respond officially.

Regular dialogue was also seen as necessary now, particularly on trade and economic issues, Soviet academician Dr G. I. Churfin of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences said.

"There have been a lot of developments on Soviet trade and economic issues which are not known in this region," he said, and suggested that a dialogue be established between Soviet enterprises and the ASEAN private sector.

Though the Soviet Union has long been a major trading partner of ASEAN member nations, Soviet and ASEAN trade officials agreed that trade and economic links between them are inadequate.

Such opportunities could only be exploited when both trade parties understood each other's systems, trade and import-export procedures, said Dr Churfin whose institute has been conducting regular dialogues with Jakarta's Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) since the 1970's and had two regular sessions so far with Kuala Lumpur's Institute for Strategic and International Studies (ISIS).

Indonesian Foreign Minister [word indistinct] Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja hinted last Friday that improved ties between ASEAN and the Soviet Union "cannot be achieved in a short time" though he welcomed Moscow's initiative.

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CSO: 4200/288

COMMENTARY VIEWS JAPANESE TRADE MINISTER'S VISIT

BK141244 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The 2-day visit to Malaysia of the Japanese minister of international trade and industry, Mr Hajime Tamura, will center on economic relations between Malaysia and Japan as well as on broader issues which concern relations between Japan and ASEAN.

Malaysia has always valued its close and cordial relations with Japan. The well-known "Look East" policy that the Malaysian prime minister, Datuk Dr Mahathir Mohamed, introduced is itself a tribute to the high esteem in which the Japanese are held by the Malaysian Government and people. Japanese work ethics and production and marketing techniques in particular are eagerly emulated not only by Malaysia, but by other nations as well.

Mr Hajime Tamura will have a busy schedule of meetings and talks with Malaysian ministers and officials on various aspects of Malaysian-Japan economic and trade issues. Malaysia has been pressing for easy access to the Japanese market, particularly for its light manufactures. Recently, the Japanese Government did announce its position to reform Japan's Generalized System of Preferences. Malaysian business circles and the Trade and Industry Ministry officials will be awaiting more details and tariff schedules of the reforms from the visiting international trade minister.

There are still a few areas in which there is scope for greater [word indistinct] on the part of Japan. Under the status of the current world recession, Malaysian entrepreneurs are very keen to make greater inroads into the complex Japanese market, which is also a highly affluent market. The Japanese yen has appreciated very substantially in relation to a number of currencies including the Malaysian ringgit.

There is really one very good reason why Japan ought to be buying more from Malaysia. There are quite a few items produced in Malaysia that will be much cheaper for the Japanese consumer, considering the appreciation of the yen. In any case, the staple export commodities of Malaysia are all fetching very low prices in world market. Japanese manufacture firms are able to buy rubber, tin, palm oil, and timber at very low prices and thus their production

costs are correspondingly low. In contrast, Malaysians have to pay relatively higher prices for Japanese products owing to the strength of the Japanese yen.

Under the circumstances, Malaysian and other ASEAN business people are asking Japan not for aid, but simply to buy more from this region. If export earnings increase, more Malaysian people will be able to afford to buy a greater volume of Japanese products. Hopefully, the Japanese minister's visit to Malaysia will lead to greater exchange of goods and services between Malaysia and Japan.

Another sector in which [word indistinct] hope for more attention from Japan is tourism in Malaysia. The Japanese are noted for the interest they take in travel and tourism. Malaysia has a great deal to offer in respect of tourism. The appreciation of the yen makes this country an excellent tourist destination because of the cheaper fares and low-cost facilities. In fact this year, there have been more official contacts between Malaysia and Japan. The Malaysia-Japan Economic Association is scheduled to hold its next conference in Tokyo in April and a number of delegations of Malaysian business people will be visiting Osaka and Tokyo in the months to come.

Malaysia values its links with Japan and looks forward to positive developments originating out of Mr Tamura's visit.

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CSO: 4200/288

COMMENTARY VIEWS STALEMATED CAMBODIAN ISSUE

BK201431 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] As talks continue between Pakistani and Soviet envoys over the issue of the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, many are impatient at the stalemate in Kampuchea. The month of January marks the 8th anniversary of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea.

This aggressive act has brought in its wake much sufferings to the Kampuchean people apart from causing tension and a measure of instability in the Southeast Asian region.

The ASEAN group of countries have been striving to work out different plans to persuade the Vietnamese to leave Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people can work out their own political order. Among the ideas that have been considered was that of the Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir Mohamed, whose proximity talks proposal was acceptable to all ASEAN countries. It was also accorded the positive response by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his tripartite coalition. The main advantage in the proximity talks proposal is that it envisages the coming together of all the factions directly involved in Kampuchea.

Hopefully, they could arrive at some constitutional plan or plans to bring all the warring groups together to rebuild the country. Kampuchea has seen all manners of conflict and disasters in the last 30 years. Even the ending of the war in Vietnam did not bring about peace for its people. The Vietnamese invasion had caused a further step back and prevented the rehabilitation of the country. On that context, the Malaysian prime minister's proposal, with the full backing of ASEAN, would have given top priority to the Kampuchean element in the decisionmaking process. It is interesting to note that recently another top-ranking Soviet official talked of the need to persuade all the Kampuchean groups to hold talks. It is difficult to say how much prudence ought to be given to this statement.

But ASEAN and Prince Sihanouk have always responded positively to any moves by other interested parties to begin negotiations. Many members of the international community are quite anxious that with the commencement of talks

relating to Afghanistan, the time is appropriate for similar talks and negotiations concerning Kampuchea.

The massive support given to the ASEAN stand on Kampuchea at the UN General Assembly is common knowledge. This is a juncture at which both Vietnam and the Soviet Union must show the world their sincere concern for the Kampuchean people as subject that they have repeatedly stressed.

Meanwhile, the current visit to Yugoslavia by Prince Norodom Sihanouk underscores the wide acceptance of the tripartite government and the recognition of the prince as its leader. Prince Sihanouk has arrived in Yugoslavia after making a similar official visit to Romania. Malaysia has always supported the efforts of Prince Sihanouk to bring about peace and a stable political order in his country. By the same token, Vietnam may be in physical occupation of Kampuchea, but it is at a dreadful cost of its own economy and its isolation is a fact of life. There is no substitute for a negotiated settlement in Kampuchea.

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CSO: 4200/288

BRIEFS

MEMORANDUM WITH NORDIC BANK--Kuala Lumpur, 15 Jan (OANA-BERNAMA)--Malaysia Thursday signed a memorandum of understanding concerning cooperation with the Nordic Investment Bank (NIB) under which the bank will extend financing for specific projects of high priority in the country. A statement said both sides have agreed that energy sector projects in the industrial and infrastructure sectors can initially be considered for financing by NIB, for which a lending programme of 60 million dollars U.S. will be further processed. Projects in the private and public sectors will be eligible for financing. [Excerpts] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0535 GMT 15 Jan 87 BK] /9599

AMBASSADORS RECEIVE CREDENTIALS--Kuala Lumpur, 16 Jan (OANA-BERNAMA)--The Yang Di-Pertuan Agong (Malaysian King) Friday presented letters of appointment to three ambassadors-designate here. They are Ismail Budin, Emam Mohamad Haniff Emam Mohamad Hussein and Abdul Kadir Mohamed. Ismail, 34, the former ambassador to the Philippines, was appointed ambassador to Italy. He is also concurrently accredited to Tunisia and Algeria. He succeeds Raja Mansur Raja Razman who is now ambassador to Egypt. Emam Mohamad Haniff, 44, takes over from Ismail as ambassador to the Philippines. Abdul Kadir succeeds Emam Mohamad Haniff as ambassador to Pakistan. Abdul Kadir, 43, previously served as minister counsellor at the Malaysian mission in Washington. [Excerpts] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1116 GMT 16 Jan 87 BK] /9599

FOREIGN RESERVES--Kuala Lumpur, 18 Jan (OANA-BERNAMA)--Malaysia's foreign reserves came to 15 billion ringgit last year--an increase of 2.6 billion ringgit from the 1985 amount, Deputy Finance Minister Datuk Sabaruddin Chik said Sunday. He said last year's foreign reserves could sustain the country's import needs for about 7 months. The 1985 amount of 12.4 billion ringgit could sustain 5 months' imports. He said the country's net outflow of foreign exchange last year remained at a high level--9.3 billion ringgit--almost the same as in the previous year. The outflow included that in the invisible sectors such as the shipping, insurance and tourism sectors. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1208 GMT 18 Jan 87 BK] /9599

1986 VIETNAMESE REFUGEES FIGURES--A news agency report says at least 18,500 Vietnamese boat people landed on Southeast Asian shores in 1986 and adds that third countries are increasingly reluctant to receive them. It quotes the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR, as saying that around 15,000 Vietnamese

refugees are currently in holding centers in the region. Candida Toscani, the chief UNHCR representative in Malaysia, said 7,400 refugees arrived in Malaysia in 1986, slightly more than in 1985. There are still more than 9,000 refugees in resettlement camps in Malaysia and thousands more in Hong Kong, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Thailand. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 19 Jan 87 BK] /9599

MURDANI VISITS SARAWAK--Indonesian Armed Forces Chief General Tan Sri L.B. Murdani arrived in Kuching today to begin a 2-day visit to Sarawak. He was received on arrival at the Kuching international airport by Chief Minister Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud, state ministers, assistant ministers, and senior government officers. Gen Tan Sri Murdani is scheduled to attend the opening of the 18th Common Border Session in the 1st Division and to call on Datuk Haji Abdul Taib. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Jan 87] /9599

BRUNEI DELEGATION STUDIES RESERVE ARMY--Brunei Darussalam is keen on learning about Malaysia's method in setting up an army reserve force. Deputy Defense Minister Datuk Abang Abu Bakar Mustapha says the sultanate plans to set up a similar force. This is one of the primary objectives of the Brunei delegation which arrived in Kuala Lumpur yesterday for a 3-day visit. The delegation, led by Parliament Secretary of the Defense Ministry Datuk (Paduka Mohamed Amin Abdul Wahab) called on Datuk Abang Abu Bakar at his office today. Datuk Abang Abu Bakar told newsmen after the visit that the delegation, however, did not say whether Brunei Darussalam would request Malaysia to send its officers to the sultanate to serve as advisers. He disclosed that Malaysia is prepared to assist Brunei Darussalam set up a reserve army. On military cooperation, the deputy minister said Malaysia is ready to provide more places for officers and men from the Brunei Army, Navy, and Air Force to undergo training in this country. He added that three of Brunei Darussalam Army officers had been training at the Armed Forces Staff College since 1983. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 19 Jan 87] /9599

ITALIAN WEAPONS PRODUCTION FACILITIES--Kuala Lumpur, 20 Jan (OANA-BERNAME)--Malaysia aims to produce its own military hardware as well to supply it to countries in the region, Deputy Defence Minister Datuk Abang Abu Bakar Mustapha said Tuesday. He said this after receiving Italian Deputy Defence Minister Vittorio Olcese at the Defence Ministry here. Malaysia hoped that Italy would use this country as a base for the production of defence equipment not only for the country's needs but also for the region, Abang Abu Bakar said. He said the defence industry in Malaysia was still at its infancy and had potential for development. He said industrialists accompanying Olcese had shown keen interest in setting up joint ventures in defence-related industries with Malaysians. "The details will be worked out between the Italians and Defence Ministry officials," he said. Olcese will also visit the northern state of Kedah where an Italian-Malaysian joint venture electronics factory is located. Marconi (M) Sdn Bhd, [as received] set up in 1985, produces telecommunication equipment and proposed to produce communication equipment for the military. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0921 GMT 20 Jan 87] /9599

IRAN SEEKS CLOSER TRADE TIES--Kuala Lumpur, 23 Jan (OANA-BERNAME)--Iran wants to have closer trade relations with Malaysia in its move to give priority to Islamic nations in its purchase of essential goods. This was disclosed by

Malaysian Deputy Foreign Minister Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir after talks with the director-general of economic affairs and adviser to Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mahmud Va'ezzi at his office here. Abdul Kadir said discussions were being held between officials of the two countries to look into the possibility of Iran buying natural rubber, timber-based products and tin from Malaysia. Iran was also close to making a decision on the buying of palm oil from Malaysia, he told reporters. "At present, there is a technical question on palm oil which Malaysia has to explain to Iran and we have already sent the latest sample to clarify the matter," he said. Mahmud is a member of the Iranian trade delegation, led by Trade Minister Dr Hasan Abedi Ja'fari, which is on a visit here to study the possibility of buying more essential goods from Malaysia. Abdul Kadir said Iran had also indicated its interest in buying fats from Malaysia if this was available. He said he was informed by Dr Mahmud that the delegation's visit followed a decision by the Iranian Government to forge closer trade ties with Islamic countries and that Malaysia was among the countries being given priority. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1028 GMT 23 Jan 87] /9599

RECLASSIFICATION OF SECRETS—All documents and information not included in the schedule of the Official Secrets Amendment Act 1986, cannot be made official secret unless classified as such by those empowered to do so under the act. The attorney general, Tan Sri Abu Talib Osman, said documents and information which were previously classified as official secrets but which were no longer included in the schedule in the amended act, could be classified as secret by these people. Under the amended act, official secret means any document specified in the schedule, and any information and material relating there, too, and includes any other official document, information, and material as may be classified as top secret, secret, confidential, or restricted by a minister, menteri besar or chief minister, or any officer appointed by them. It also empowers the minister by order published in the gazette to (add), to delete it from, or amend any of the provisions in the schedule. Tan Sri Abu Talib told BERNAMA that if the act has been enforced, it would be up to those concerned to determine whether a document was secret as provided under the act. The Official Secrets Amendment Act 1986 came into force on the 1st of this month after receiving royal assent from his majesty, the Yang DiPertuan Agong [paramount ruler] on 29 December last year and being gazetted 2 days after that. Tan Sri Abu Talib said it was now the responsibility of those concerned to review the documents and informations of the various ministries and departments to determine whether to classify them as secret for the purpose of the act. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 23 Jan 87] /9599

CSO: 4200/288

'ARAFAT CLARIFIES PLO ENVOY REMARKS ON PRESIDENT WEE

BK101339 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] The PLO's chairman, Mr Yasir 'Arafat has clarified the organization's stand towards Singapore over remarks made by its representative in Kuala Lumpur about the president of Singapore. ERA [TIME], a Malay bimonthly magazine published in Malaysia, had carried an interview with the representative, Mr Ahmed al-Farrar, which contained some disparaging references to President Wee Kim Wee. He was commenting on the visit of President Chaim Herzog of Israel to Singapore.

The Foreign Ministry says such remarks, if left unexplained, could mar the friendly relations between Singapore and the PLO. Singapore, therefore, sought clarification from Mr 'Arafat, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO.

A ministry spokesman said Mr 'Arafat had told the ministry that the PLO did not approve in any way of any disparaging reference to the president of Singapore whatever his position on political issues. He declares, "We respect the sovereignty of Singapore and its right to receive or reject any message from any source, including a message from the Palestine Liberation Organization. We do not permit anyone of our representatives to make striking comments about the president of Singapore."

The Foreign Ministry adds Mr Faiuq Qaddumi, head of PLO's Political Department, has also expressed regret over this incident.

The statement says the ministry appreciated Mr 'Arafat's staunch and unequivocal position to the statements on the PLO's stand towards Singapore.

The foreign minister, Mr S. Dhanabalan, has sent a message to him thanking him for clarifying the matter.

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CSO: 4200/290

BRIEFS

DHANABALAN ON ASEAN SUMMIT'S MAIN AGENDA--ASEAN is determined to ensure that its third summit in December will produce substantive results and greater economic cooperation. Singapore Foreign Minister Mr Dhanabalan said the main item on the agenda would be ASEAN's economic cooperation. Mr Dhanabalan, who is also the chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, said the summit would discuss the intra-ASEAN trade and investment. He said proposals on ASEAN investment [words indistinct] and further liberalization of the ASEAN industries' joint ventures would also be examined. He said a high-level Steering Committee to prepare for the summit will meet in Jakarta tomorrow. Mr Dhanabalan was speaking at the third meeting of the ASEAN Standing Committee in Singapore today. It discussed several issues involving ASEAN's preparations in the fields of science and technology, culture and information, and social development, ASEAN's relations with its dialogue partners, and matters relating to the ASEAN Secretariat. Mr Dhanabalan, who assumed the post of minister for national development last week, also discussed the government's housing development programs. [Excerpt] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 8 Jan 87] /9599

AIR FORCE HELICOPTER CRASH--Singapore, 25 Jan (OANA-BERNAMA)--The Singapore Ministry of Defence will fly back two injured soldiers from Brunei and the search operation is continuing for the five missing people. A statement from the ministry issued Saturday said a rescue operation was launched immediately after the Singapore Air Force helicopter crashed soon after takeoff. One of the eight-men crew was killed while two were seriously injured. The five others are missing. The statement said the Royal Brunei Armed Forces was helping in the search operations. The statement said the accident happened about 14 nautical miles southeast of Brunei international airport. Singapore has an agreement with Brunei under which the republic's national servicemen are sent for jungle warfare training in the past. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0618 GMT 25 Jan 87] /9599

CSO: 4200/290

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

DK RADIO MARKS 19TH ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONAL ARMY

BK170414 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
16 Jan 87

[Station editorial: "Celebrate the 19th Founding Anniversary of Our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea With Great Pride and Determination To Continue To Unite Against the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Until Total Victory Is Won"]

[Text] Today, 17 January 1987, is the 19th founding anniversary of our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK]. Our entire Cambodian people and NADK cadres and combatants in all units, on all battlefields, and from all ministries and offices celebrate this anniversary of our National Army with a high sense of pride for its wonderful feats and great determination to continue to unite against the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors until total victory is won.

The reports on victories from various battlefields at the beginning of this 9th dry season have rendered the celebration of our NADK's 19th founding anniversary more solemn and vibrant and given it deeper significance. Our NADK is an army born out of the Cambodian people. It is a valiant army permeated with a lofty sense of patriotism and great heroism, daring to make all kinds of sacrifices and to offer everything, including their flesh and blood, in defense of the Cambodian people, fatherland, and race. In particular, at a time when the Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent hundreds of thousands of their troops supported by tanks, artillery pieces, and all types of modern weapons to invade and occupy Cambodia, massacring many Cambodians and destroying, burning down, and wrecking our Cambodian fatherland in a most savage and brutal manner, our National Army upheld the banner of struggle, clinging firmly to the country and enduring all kinds of hardship, misery, and needs and wants in a courageous, dogged, and arduous counterattack against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in defense of the Cambodian nation and race, enabling our people to survive up to the present.

Thanks to immense sacrifices made by our NADK, we have managed to turn our dark and desperate situation of 1979 gradually into a better and improving situation at present, and to change the tide of victory of the Vietnamese enemy in 1979 into a situation in which he finds himself inextricably bogged down and strapped by a myriad of difficulties in all sectors with no hope of redress.

At present, our National Army is actively and creatively implementing the five attack tactics with a high sense of ingenuity, mastery, and initiative, hitting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors more vigorously, more deeply, and more sweepingly throughout the country. Our National Army has been tearing down the Vietnamese enemy's strength, splitting up the bulk of his forces, and wearing these forces down steadily, thus causing the Vietnamese enemy to suffer more acute troop shortages. In particular, our National Army has been more and more successful in dispersing and dismantling the Vietnamese enemy's village and commune administrations generally everywhere, including those in the countryside, those around Phnom Penh, those around major provincial cities and townships, and those at various strategic points. Our National Army has been attacking them repeatedly, thus scattering the support bases of the Vietnamese enemy's war of aggression in Cambodia, causing him to become weak militarily, politically, and economically. At the same time, our National Army has intensified crushing attacks against the Vietnamese enemy in various major provincial capitals, especially the provinces around Tonle Sap Lake, destroying more positions, large and small, of the Vietnamese enemy and increasingly sweeping him out of these areas. Moreover, our National Army has opened new battlefields around Phnom Penh and has regularly conducted disturbing activities against the Vietnamese enemy inside Phnom Penh. According to the current military situation, we can conclude that the Vietnamese enemy is in a total impasse on the battlefield now. By contrast, our victory is emerging more clearly. Another remarkable fact is that our National Army which is implementing a policy of broad, great union on the basis of our 8-point National Charter has linked up with all Cambodian forces in attacking the Vietnamese enemy in an extremely vigorous and blazing manner. Through the spreading and implementing of the slogan "Khmer do not fight fellow Khmer," and the slogan "All Khmer are united against the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors," and through its concrete activities in protecting and serving the people wholeheartedly, our National Army has whipped up cooperation with the three forces, namely the people, the fraternal patriotic Khmer soldiers, and the village and commune administrators forcibly drafted by the Vietnamese enemy, persuading them to unite with the National Army in attacking the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, causing more panic and confusion to the latter. At the same time, our National Army has closely united with the other patriotic Cambodian resistance forces, gradually increasing the force of attack against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

Therefore, the NADK is a great army full of experiences which has been through many great and complicated obstacles, fighting successfully to defend and safeguard our Cambodian nation, people, and race by smashing the aggressive Vietnamese Army boasted by Hanoi to be the world's third most powerful army, causing it to become badly mauled, seriously demoralized, and inextricably bogged, thus stalling the Vietnamese-Soviet strategy of aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific.

The great sacrifices of the NADK were made not only to defend and safeguard the Cambodian nation and race alone, but also to maintain peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific as a whole.

On the 19th founding anniversary of the wonderful NADK, the entire Cambodian people would like to extend best wishes to all of our NADK cadres and combatants on all battlefields throughout the country. May all of you enjoy good health, energy, and great intelligence in combat and close solidarity with our people and may you continue to hold aloft the banner of great national union and to overcome all kinds of obstacles in the struggle against the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors and win one victory after another until total victory is won, namely until our beloved Cambodia is liberated once and for all. The entire Cambodian nation and people place complete trust in our NADK, believing that it will realize this noble task with success.

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CSO: 4212/16

CAMBODIANS OPPOSE SRV-ORGANIZED '7 JANUARY' FEASTS

BK200412 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
19 Jan 87

["News commentary": "The Cambodian People and Militiamen and Village and Commune Administrators Forcibly Recruited Into Service by the Vietnamese Enemy Have Resolutely Opposed and Condemned the 7 January Anniversary of the Vietnamese Invasion of Cambodia"]

[Text] In cities and towns in the zone temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemy, the Vietnamese soldiers and supervisors have been ordered to instruct the Cambodian administrators and people to organize celebrations of the so-called "7 January" anniversary.

The Vietnamese organized special ceremonies in Siem Reap town and brought in foreign journalists there in an attempt to conceal from the world community their total impasse and difficult situation on the Cambodian battlefield. But this attempt was frustrated everywhere by the Cambodian people and militiamen and by SRV-controlled village and commune administrators, in cooperation with our DK National Army.

In Siem Reap Province, the Cambodian people and the village and commune administrators not only refused to attend the celebrations, but they also opposed the Vietnamese aggressors through various activities. For example, in Prasat, Khna Po, and Ruk Ta Ek communes they opposed the Vietnamese aggressors by staging demonstrations, shooting and lobbing hand grenades at the Vietnamese forces, and planting mines in the Vietnamese command posts, killing and wounding a number of the Vietnamese soldiers. An angry Cambodian company commander beat a Vietnamese platoon leader so hard that the latter was unconscious.

In Siem Reap town, the Vietnamese enemy made special arrangements to bring in foreign journalists to observe the celebrations. It set up many layers of defense lines and imposed a strict security check. But on the first day of the celebrations, the Cambodian people, soldiers, militiamen, and village and commune administrators, in cooperation with our DK National Army, lobbed hand grenades into several important places in the town, killing and wounding a number of Vietnamese aggressors. Thus, the celebrations that the Vietnamese aggressors had organized to fool the world about their full control over the whole of Cambodia failed in great shame.

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

COMMENTARY NOTES IMPORTANCE OF EAST MEKONG BATTLEFIELDS

BK230429 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
22 Jan 87

[Station commentary: "The DK National Army and Our People on Various Battlefields East of the Mekong River Cooperate in Active and Closely-Knit Attacks Against the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors"]

[Text] Just before the end of 1986, along with the growing attack activities of our National Army and people in the rest of the country, our National Army and people on various battlefields east of the Mekong River also cooperated with each other in attacking the Vietnamese enemy aggressors more vigorously and frequently, driving the latter into greater panic and confusion.

In fact, on 7 December our National Army dispersed and dismantled the Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Rumchek and O Russei communes, Memot District. On 19 December, we dispersed and dismantled these Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Thlok Chrey commune, Dambe District. On 26 December, we dispersed and dismantled them in Da commune, Memot District. On 31 December, we did it in Chumnik commune, Kroch Chhma District. On 1 January, we did it in Toek Chreou commune. On 6 January, we did it in Dambe commune, Dambe District. On 7 January, we did it in Soda commune, again in Dambe District. On the same day, we smashed a battalion of Vietnamese soldiers in Ampil Ta Pok commune, O Reang Euv District, Kompong Cham Province. On 8 January, we dispersed and dismantled Vietnamese village and commune administrations again in Ampil Ta Pok commune. Also on 8 January, we did it along the Mekong River and Route 7 from Monorom village in Krakor commune, 1 km from Kratie town, down to Thmar Kre commune in Kratie Province, and so on.

We dispersed and dismantled many Vietnamese enemy village and commune administrations and liberated many villages and communes on the east bank of the Mekong River, destroying a considerable amount of manpower, war materiel, rice and paddy depots, and other equipment warehouses of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. This is a new development of the situation on the east bank of the Mekong River. And this also clearly shows that the flames of the struggle waged by the Cambodian nation and people against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been raging more furiously everywhere throughout the country.

The east bank of the Mekong River is a rich region in Cambodia adjacent to the Vietnamese border. Since committing aggression against Cambodia, the Vietnamese enemy has attempted to turn this region into his pacified area that could be used as a support base for his war of aggression in Cambodia and from whence he could loot the rich resources and produces of the Cambodian nation and people in this region and send them back to Vietnam. Now, more and noisier gun shots are being heard throughout this region, from Kratie, Kompong Cham, and Prey Veng to the eastern area adjacent to Phnom Penh city. Our National Army's closely-knit attack activities against the Vietnamese enemy in this region have seriously affected the Vietnamese enemy aggressors:

First, they have prevented them from looting our nation and people's rice and produce in the region at will.

Second, they have provided support for our people who suffered for a long time from the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' persecutions and oppressive treatment, and they have emboldened them to rise up in a counterattack against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

Therefore, this will force the Vietnamese authorities to think about sending more troops to this region to be able to continue exploiting and looting the great riches of this region. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors are experiencing an acute shortage of manpower in sealing off the border and withstanding the attacks of the DK National Army in the areas around Tonle Sap Lake, around Phnom Penh, and in a number of other important strategic points where our National Army and people are uniting in dealing them more powerful blows. If they have to send reinforcements to defend the eastern part, where will the Vietnamese authorities dip in to get the additional troops? Therefore, the attacks of our National Army east of the Mekong River are extremely significant, militarily, politically, and economically speaking. This constitutes an all-round pressure on the Vietnamese enemy, causing him more serious difficulties. For this reason, our people and National Army in the rest of the country are extremely pleased with the increasingly frequent attacks launched by our National Army and people on the east bank of the Mekong River.

All of us wish our National Army and people on various battlefields east of the Mekong River the best of health and greater vigor in the joint efforts to attack the Vietnamese enemy aggressors so as to turn this region into an even hotter battlefield to cause greater panic and confusion to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in 1987.

So long as we join hands in attacking the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in a close-knit pattern throughout the country, the latter will not be able to stay in Cambodia. They certainly will be forced to get out of our country.

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CSO: 4212/16

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK COMMENTS ON SRV APPEAL ON TET CELEBRATION

BK170500 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] NHAN DAN, the official newspaper of the CPV, appealed to the Vietnamese people to celebrate their Tet new year with reserve and not to spend too much on gifts, and asked various factories to spend only a small amount of funds for the celebration. What is the cause of this policy? It is no secret that Vietnam has been suffering from a very serious economic crisis. It is public knowledge that Vietnam is the world's most impoverished nation. Its economy is now at rock bottom and the Vietnamese people are living in utter misery. Now, the Vietnamese authorities are even prohibiting the Vietnamese people from celebrating their traditional new year. This can only show that Vietnam's economic woes have reached their worst possible state.

What is the cause of Vietnam's headlong economic plunge to the point that the Hanoi leaders can no longer see eyeball to eyeball with one another? This critical situation stems from the fact that the Hanoi leaders stubbornly continue to loot and conscript all resources and manpower of the Vietnamese people for their continuing aggression against Cambodia.

In order to redress their sinking economic situation, the Hanoi authorities must take the superior way shown to them repeatedly by the world community: Vietnam must put an end to its aggression against Cambodia and withdraw all its aggressive troops from this country and must instead concentrate all resources and manpower, including the considerable foreign aid, on economic restoration and national reconstruction to improve the living conditions of the Vietnamese people.

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CSO: 4212/16

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK ON SRV CLAIM TO CONTROLLING SIEM REAP-ANGKOR

BK180150 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 Jan 87

["News commentary": "The Vietnamese Enemy's Maneuver To Fool the World About
Its Full Control of the Siem Reap-Angkor Region Has Totally Failed"]

[Text] The Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have paid particular attention to
the defense of Siem Reap-Angkor region. They have tightened the defense of
this region in an attempt to facilitate visits by foreign tourists, thus
fooling them that the Vietnamese have gained full control of the Angkor
region and are not in all kinds of complicated difficulties on the Cambodian
battlefield.

But this, as well as other plans on all battlefields throughout Cambodia, has
failed. Our National Army's activities on the Siem Reap battlefield are as
follows:

On 20 December 1986, our National Army in cooperation with the local people
and patriotic Cambodian soldiers lobbed grenades at the hotel where Soviet
and Indian advisers were staying, causing panic among them throughout the
night.

On 22 December, our National Army in cooperation with the local people and
patriotic Cambodian soldiers exploded mines destroying the generator in
Siem Reap town causing a blackout in the entire city.

On 25 December, our National Army in cooperation with the local people and
patriotic Cambodian soldiers attacked the Siem Reap airport from the south
in the vicinity of Toek Vil township.

On 6 and 7 January 1987, our National Army in cooperation with the local
people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers lobbed grenades into the hotel near
the bungalow--the site of the Vietnamese enemy's festive exhibitions--in
Siem Reap town, into the former market place, and at the guards defending
Siem Reap town. Due to this attack, the Vietnamese enemy had to end the
fair organized for foreign journalists because some people who went to the
fair had fled in great panic and [words indistinct].

Moreover, our National Army launched many other attacks to dismantle the Vietnamese enemy's commune and village administrative networks, raided large and small positions, and fired 107-mm rockets and DK-82 shells to exert pressure on the Vietnamese enemy.

These are the victories scored recently by our National Army, the people, and patriotic Cambodian soldiers on the Siem Reap-Angkor battlefield. Thus, the Vietnamese enemy has failed in its maneuver to fool the world that it has gained full control of the Siem Reap-Angkor region and that this region is entirely secure for foreign journalists and tourists to visit.

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CSO: 4212/16

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK REPORTS BATTLE ACTIONS

Reports for 9-15 Jan

BK160756 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, VONADK, in Cambodian monitored by Bangkok Bureau during the reporting period 9-15 January carried the following battle reports:

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 9 January, DK forces launched guerrilla activities against Vietnamese soldiers on Kompong Som, Koh Kong Kraom, Kompong Cham, and South Sisophon battlefields between 20 December and 6 January, killing or wounding 29 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 1 commune office building, 1 platoon position, 1 motorboat, 4 barracks, and some war materiel; and liberating 4 villages on Kompong Som battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 10 January reports that between 25 December and 7 January the DK National Army and guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy on Moung, Kompong Chhnang, North Sisophon, West Battambang, Pailin, Pursat, Leach, South Battambang, and South Sisophon battlefields, killing or wounding 132 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 80 meters of railroad track in Kompong Chhnang, 20 guns, 1 truck, 8 barracks, and some war materiel; and seizing some guns, ammunition, and war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 11 January reports that between 26 December and 8 January the DK National Army and guerrillas attacked Vietnamese aggressors on East Kompong Cham, Southwest Phnom Penh, Kompong Speu, Kampot, Takeo, Kompong Chhnang, Northwest Phnom Penh, Battambang, North Sisophon, and Sisophon battlefields, killing or wounding 58 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 4 guns, 3 barracks, 2 paddy depots, 1 rice husking machine, 1 saw mill, and some war materiel; seizing 6 guns and 15 rolls of cloth; and liberating 6 villages on East Kompong Cham battlefield and 3 others on Southwest Phnom Penh battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 12 January reports that between 24-28 December and 2-9 January the DK National Army and guerrillas conducted activities against Vietnamese aggressors on Phnom Penh, South Battambang, Preah Vihear, Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, North Sisophon, Battambang, Pailin, Sisophon, Koh Kong Leu, Kompong Speu, and South Sisophon, killing or wounding 127 Vietnamese soldiers, including a battalion commander killed; destroying 18 guns,

2 motorboats, 1 locomotive with 5 cars, 1 ammunition depot, and some war materiel; seizing 11 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; liberating 5 villages on Kompong Cham battlefield and 5 others with 15 village and commune militiamen on Kompong Thom battlefield; and freeing 4 Khmer soldiers on South Battambang battlefield, allowing them to return home.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 13 January reports that between 2 and 10 January, the DK National Army and guerrillas conducted various activities against the Vietnamese aggressors on North and East Phnom Penh, Kompong Cham, Kompong Som, Southwest Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Leach, West Battambang, South Sisophon, and Kompong Speu battlefields, killing or wounding 150 enemy soldiers; destroying 27 weapons, 5 district and police offices, 4 commune offices, 3 trucks, a large generator, an army warehouse, a paddy stock, 14 barracks, and some war materiel; seizing 7 weapons and some war materiel; liberating 10 villages and a commune on North Phnom Penh battlefield and 8 villages on Kompong Som battlefield; and freeing 150 inhabitants on Siem Reap battlefield and 20 commune and village militiamen on Southwest Phnom Penh battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 14 January, between 1 and 11 January, DK forces conducted various activities against Vietnamese aggressors on Siem Reap, Kompong Cham east of the Mekong River, Northwest and Southwest Phnom Penh, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, Kampot, Takeo, Battambang, North Phnom Penh, North and South Sisophon, and Pailin battlefields, killing or wounding 48 enemy soldiers; destroying 10 weapons, 3 commune offices, a paddy stock, a cloth depot, a C-25 radio, 2 vehicles, 2 motorcycles, and some war materiel; seizing 13 weapons and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 4 villages on Kompong Cham east of the Mekong River battlefield, 3 villages on Kompong Cham battlefield, and 6 Cambodian soldiers and 5 people on Kompong Thom battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 15 January reports that between 1 and 12 January, DK forces conducted various activities against the Vietnamese aggressors on Siem Reap, Kompong Chhnang, Moung, Battambang, and Peam Ta battlefields, killing or wounding 91 enemy soldiers and destroying 7 weapons, 5 bicycles and motorcycles, an ammunition warehouse, 125 meters of railroad track, and some war materiel.

Actions in Phnom Penh Suburbs

BK130300 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 12 Jan 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] 1. On 2 January our National Army, in cooperation with the local people and fraternal patriotic Khmer soldiers, lobbed grenades on a Vietnamese enemy motorboat at Russei Kev, Phnom Penh, destroying the boat and killing or wounding a number of Vietnamese soldiers.

2. On 4 January our National Army, in cooperation with the local people and fraternal patriotic Khmer soldiers, lobbed grenades on a Vietnamese motorboat at Chrouy Changva, destroying the boat and killing or wounding a number of Vietnamese soldiers.

3. On 5 January our National Army, in cooperation with the local people and fraternal patriotic Khmer soldiers, attacked the Vietnamese enemy west of Pochentong International Airport, killing two Vietnamese soldiers and wounding some others.

Kompong Cham Action 2 Jan

BK140200 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 13 Jan 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Kompong Cham battlefield: On the night of 2 January, our National Army cooperated with people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers forced to serve the Vietnamese and launched a 2-pronged commando attack against Cheung Prey district seat in Skoun at the junction of Routes 6 and 7 in Kompong Cham Province. The first prong attacked the district and police offices and dismantled Vietnamese village and commune authorities. The second prong attacked the Vietnamese Army warehouse at the old school west of the road junction and the Vietnamese company position defending the Cheung Prey district seat from the west.

After a 15-minute battle, we killed 7 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot and wounded 12 others and destroyed a 12.8-mm machine gun, an 80-mm mortar, 5 district and police offices, a fully stocked army warehouse measuring 10 by 30 meters, and a large generator. We seized some weapons and ammunition and liberated 10 villages, Skoun, Bala, Tasaen, Russei Chrouy, Chheuteal, Ngoung, Choa Toek Khnong, Choa Toek Krau, Don Nom, and Boeng Chrouy, and Saset commune.

Siem Reap Airport Attacked

BK150025 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 Jan 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Siem Reap battlefield: On 8 January our National Army fired three 107-mm rockets at the Vietnamese enemy's 19th Field Command at Trang village near the bungalow in Siem Reap town, killing or wounding a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers and destroying some barracks. Also on 8 January, our National Army fired two 107-mm rockets into Siem Reap airport, killing or wounding some Vietnamese soldiers who were guarding and defending the airport.

Attacks in Siem Reap Town

BK160021 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 Jan 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] On the night of 6 and 7 January, our National Army's commandos, in cooperation with a group of people and Cambodian soldiers in Siem Reap town, lobbed grenades at Vietnamese soldiers in front of the bungalow-hotel, where the Vietnamese enemy was having an exhibition in Siem Reap town, dispersing all the guests gathered to attend the occasion. Another group of our commandos lobbed two grenades at the trade warehouse in the old market area in the town; another group lobbed two grenades at the ammunition depot near Vat Bo monastery in Siem Reap town; another group lobbed three grenades at the guards defending the southern part of the town. As a result:

We killed four, including a provincial trade official, and wounded seven Vietnamese enemy soldiers and destroyed an ammunition and general warehouse, five bicycles and motorcycles, and some war materiel. Following our grenade attacks, Siem Reap town was in panic. Flares were fired and curfew was imposed. The Vietnamese enemy's ceremony, to which the Vietnamese planned to invite foreign reporters, was completely disrupted. This festive occasion ended with crowds of people dispersing in panic with only scattering slogans cut into pieces left behind. On the same day, the Vietnamese enemy rounded up and jailed 30 people and office personnel in Siem Reap town, accusing them of being our National Army's informants.

SRV Positions in Siem Reap Attacked

BK160116 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 Jan 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Siem Reap battlefield: On 7 and 8 January, our National Army fired 107-mm rockets into the old market in Siem Reap town and fired many DK-82 and 60-mm mortar shells at many Vietnamese positions at Bakheng, in the vicinity of the road leading to Angkor, the Angkor bridge, and Srah Srang. We killed or wounded some Vietnamese enemy soldiers causing further confusion in Siem Reap town and in the Ar or Wat area.

Reports for 16-22 Jan

BK230547 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, VONADK, in Cambodian monitored by Bangkok Bureau during the reporting period 16-22 January carried the following battle reports:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 16 January says that between 2 and 13 January the DK National Army and guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy on Kampot, Kratie, Siem Reap, Moung, Kompong Chhnang, Pursat, South Sisophon, National Route 4,

North Battambang, Samlot, and Western Leach battlefields, killing or wounding 284 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 43 assorted guns, 4 cars full of ammunition, 1 large generator, 2 commune office buildings, 7 barracks, 210 meters of railroad track, and some war materiel; seizing 8 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; liberating several villages along the Mekong River and National Route 7 and controlling an 8-km stretch of National Route 7 from Krakor commune to Thmar Kre commune in Kratie District; and liberating 31 villages and 4 communes and freeing 36 village and commune administrators on Siem Reap battlefield, allowing the latter to return home.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 17 January notes that DK forces attacked Thmar Puok district seat on North Sisophon battlefield and conducted various guerrilla activities against the Vietnamese enemy on North Sisophon, Kampot, Kompong Cham, Kratie, Northwest Phnom Penh, Kompong Speu, Siem Reap, Koh Kong Leu, and Takeo battlefields between 3 and 13 January, killing or wounding 155 Vietnamese soldiers, including a battalion commander killed; destroying 29 assorted weapons, 2 commune office buildings, 1 C-25 field radio, 1 telephone set, 1 motorcycle, 9 bicycles, 1 house, 1 rice and material storehouse, 2 paddy storehouses, 1 salt storehouse, 36 barracks, and some war materiel; seizing 12 weapons and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 5 villages on North Sisophon battlefield and 4 others on Kampot battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 18 January reports that DK forces wiped out the Vietnamese defense networks of Kampot town and conducted various activities against Vietnamese enemy on Kampot, Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, and East Battambang battlefields between 1 and 14 January, killing or wounding 25 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying or seizing some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel; and liberating 4 villages on Kampot battlefield and 18 others on Kompong Cham battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 19 January says that DK forces lobbed hand grenades at the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh between 12 and 25 December and launched various other guerrilla activities against them on Phnom Penh, North Phnom Penh, Kompong Thom, Moun-pursat, Peam Ta, Koh Kong Leu, Samlot, Siem Reap, and South Sisophon battlefields between 31 December and 16 January, killing or wounding 105 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 25 weapons, 125 meters of railroad track, and some war materiel; seizing some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel; and liberating 3 villages on North Phnom Penh battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 20 January says that DK forces wiped out Vietnamese soldiers off the areas along Tonle Sap River and attacked a Vietnamese river convoy along this river on 15 January, raided a Vietnamese command post at Prek Kdam ferry and conducted various guerrilla activities on North Phnom Penh, East Kompong Cham, Pailin, and Western Leach battlefields between 5 and 16 January, killing or wounding 185 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 77 assorted weapons, 4 large ferryboats, 4 large motorboats, 2 medium-size motorboats, 8 boats, 1 armored personnel carrier, 1 truck, and some war materiel; seizing 19 assorted guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 5 villages and 60 Cambodian soldiers and village and commune militiamen on Tonle Sap battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 21 January notes that between 11 and 17 January the DK Army and guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy on Preah Vihear, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang, Moung, Northwest Phnom Penh, Koh Kong Leu, and Leach battlefields, killing or wounding 90 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 11 guns, 3 commune office buildings, 7 barracks, 420 meters of railroad track, and some war materiel; seizing 3 guns; and liberating 4 villages on Kompong Thom battlefield and 3 others on Kompong Cham battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 22 January reports that between 1 and 18 January the DK National Army and guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy on North Phnom Penh, Southwest Phnom Penh, Northwest Phnom Penh, Kampot, South Sisophon, South Battambang, North Sisophon, Samlot, and National Route 4 battlefields, killing or wounding 204 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 26 guns, 4 trucks, 5 barracks, and some war materiel; seizing 9 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and freeing 500 people conscripted by the Vietnamese to clear brush for them on North Sisophon battlefield and the people they planned to send for K-5 corvee on Kampot battlefield.

Phnom Penh 'State of Emergency'

BK200242 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Jan 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh battlefield: On 12 December, our DK National Army in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers lobbed hand grenades at the Vietnamese at Monorom movie house in Phnom Penh city, killing and wounding a number of them. On 20 December, our National Army in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers lobbed hand grenades at the Vietnamese soldiers guarding Boeng Chapun, killing two. On 23 December, our National Army in cooperation with the local people and the patriotic Cambodian soldiers lobbed hand grenades at the Vietnamese at the head of the Chruoy Changva bridge near Phsa Toch market in Phnom Penh city, killing or wounding a number of them. On 25 December, our National Army in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers lobbed hand grenades at the Vietnamese in the electricity generation site in Phnom Penh city, killing a Vietnamese colonel.

Following these grenade attacks, the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh were in great panic. They have imposed a state of emergency [pheap arson] days and nights.

Tonle Sap Area Actions

BK210134 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 Jan 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Tonle Sap battlefield: On 15 January, our National Army in cooperation with local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers swept the

Vietnamese soldiers out of the areas along the bank of Tonle Sap Lake stretching from Sralau township in Kompong Leng District to Svay Ph'em village in Kompong Tralach Kraom District and attacked a Vietnamese river convoy along Tonle Sap Lake below Kompong Chhnang Province. As a result:

1. We killed 75 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 47 others; destroyed 4 large ferry barges loaded with rice and fish that the Vietnamese enemy stole from our people for sending back to Vietnam, 2 large motorboats and 2 medium-size motorboats loaded with materiel, 8 rowing boats, 62 assorted guns, and some ammunition and materiel.
2. We seized 1 M-79, 12 AR-15's, 1 SKS, 26 M-79 grenades, 1,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 12 rucksacks, and a large quantity of war materiel.
3. We liberated a Vietnamese platoon position, 5 villages, namely Phlang, Smach, Svay Ph'em in Kompong Tralach Kraom District, Kompong Chhnang and Peam Chrey in Kompong Leng District. We freed and sent home 60 Cambodian soldiers and village and commune militiamen who had been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy.

On the night of 7 January, our National Army in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers launched a commando raid against a Vietnamese command post at Prek Kdam ferry, killing a Vietnamese captain and a first lieutenant and destroying an armored vehicle, an M-30 gun, and some war materiel.

After this attack, the Vietnamese at Prek Kdam ferry were in great panic. They fired their guns in disarray throughout the night.

Town in Siem Reap Attacked

BK240125 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 23 Jan 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Siem Reap battlefield: On the night of 17 January, our National Army, in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers, launched a 4-pronged commando attack to liberate Varin District town located in Kouk Dong village. The first prong attacked the district office and the village and commune administrations; the second prong attacked the battalion position at Kouk Areak which is a defense line of Varin District town; the third prong attacked the Vietnamese company position at (Ampoek Sok) village; and the fourth prong attacked the Vietnamese position at (Kouk Snuol). After an hour of fighting, we smashed and liberated the four fronts. We killed 23 Vietnamese soldiers, including 3 battalion commanders, wounded 28 others, and destroyed 36 weapons--3 RPD's, 3 B-41's, 2 B-40's, and 28 AK's--a district office building, 2 commune office buildings, a battalion position, 3 company positions, a materiel warehouse, a cloth warehouse containing 1,400 reels of cloth, 46 barracks, and a quantity of diesel oil. We seized a quantity of weapons and ammunition and liberated 2 communes--namely Kouk Dong and Don

Peng--and 25 villages, namely Kouk Dong Thmei, Kouk Dong Chas, Kouk Phneov, Kouk Trabek, (Ampoek Sok), Tonloap, Khna, Snuok, Roka, Kouk Kraom, Srangae, (Phleak), Prasat Trav, (Kamphlaok), Don An, (Kh nol), (Kouk Veal), (Chethbo), (Boeng Ho), (Khcheah), (Bau), Roka Kambot, (Bet), Don Peng, and Kouk Thmei. We freed and sent home a company of fraternal Cambodian soldiers.

Grenade Attacks in Phnom Penh

BK280212 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 Jan 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Report on the DK National Army's grenade attacks east of Pet Chen, east of Phsa Daeum Kor, and at Kilo Lek Pram Muoy and commando raid on a Vietnamese enemy motorboat docking on the Basak River north of Chhba Ampeou, Phnom Penh city:

At 0200 on 18 January, our guerrillas lobbed grenades at the Vietnamese enemy east of Pet Chen in Phnom Penh, killing three and wounding four. On the night of 19 January, another group of our guerrillas launched a commando raid on a Vietnamese enemy motorboat docking on the Basak River north of Chhba Ampeou market, Phnom Penh, killing six and wounding four Vietnamese soldiers and destroying three motorboats of 50-hp, 60-hp, and 70-hp sizes--and all materiel onboard these motorboats. Meanwhile, another group of our guerrillas lobbed grenades at a Vietnamese enemy gasoline storage tank east of Phsa Daeum Kor, Phnom Penh, destroying 10,000 liters of gasoline which burned throughout the night and killing one Vietnamese guard and wounding three others. That same night, our guerrillas threw grenades at the Vietnamese enemy's flour depot at Kilo Lek Pram Muoy, badly damaging 150 sacks of flour that the Vietnamese intended to send to Vietnam and killing and wounding a number of Vietnamese guards.

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CSO: 4212/16

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK REPORTS VIETNAMESE OCTOBER CASUALTIES

BK030140 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Report on Vietnamese casualties in October 1986]

[Text] 1. Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefields: 135 Vietnamese soldiers
killed and 162 wounded. Total: 297.

2. Leach-Peam Ta battlefield: 26 killed and 25 wounded. Total: 51.

3. Samlot battlefield: 106 killed and 79 wounded. Total: 185.

4. Pailin battlefield: 81 killed and 105 wounded. Total: 186.

5. South Sisophon battlefield: 55 killed and 63 wounded. Total: 118.

6. North Sisophon battlefield: 84 killed and 112 wounded. Total: 196.

7. Battambang and Battambang area battlefield: 118 killed and 163 wounded.
Total: 281.

8. Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield: 88 killed and 80 wounded. Total: 168.

9. Preah Vihear battlefield: 27 killed and 35 wounded. Total: 64.

10. Kompong Thom-Kompong Cham battlefield: 83 killed and 79 wounded.
Total: 162.

11. Mounge-Pursat battlefield: 167 killed and 192 wounded. Total: 359.

12. Kompong Chhnang battlefield: 67 killed and 98 wounded. Total: 165.

13. Phnom Penh and Phnom Penh area battlefield: 101 killed and 91 wounded.
Total: 192.

14. Southwest battlefield: 134 killed and 137 wounded. Total: 271.

15. Northeast-Eastern battlefield: 54 killed and 68 wounded. Total: 122.

In sum, in October we killed 1,328 Vietnamese enemy aggressor soldiers and
wounded 1,489 others for a total of 2,817 casualties.

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK: SUPREME COMMAND LAUDS KOMPONG THOM ATTACK

BK110312 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
10 Jan 87

[7 January letter of commendation from the DK National Army Supreme Command to cadres and combatants on the Kompong Thom battlefield]

[Text] I. At 1130 on the night of 31 December, our National Army in cooperation with the people, the fraternal patriotic Khmer [Heng Samrin] soldiers, and patriotic village and commune administrative agents forcibly installed into service by the Vietnamese enemy closely coordinated their actions to attack the northern part of Kompong Thom city, Kompong Svay district seat, Santuk district seat, and Sandan district seat, and to sweep, disperse, and disintegrate the Vietnamese enemy's village and commune administrations and townships in Kompong Svay, Santuk, and Sandan Districts, Kompong Thom battlefield, with a most satisfactory result.

II. As a result, we killed or wounded 85 Vietnamese soldiers, including an artillery unit commander and a regiment commander killed; destroyed 2 Soviet-made T-54 tanks, 1 Soviet-made 130-mm artillery piece, 1 105-mm artillery piece, 2 DK-75 and DK-82 guns, 38 assorted smaller arms, 2 ammunition depots, 2 jeeps, 2 C-46 field radio sets, 4 paddy and rice depots with hundreds of metric tons of paddy and rice, 1 large rice husking machine, 2 buildings housing the command of the Vietnamese Division 7701, the whole artillery site of the Vietnamese enemy, 2 provincial and district military training schools, 40 military barracks, 24 district and commune office buildings, and some materiel; seized 29 assorted guns; liberated 90 villages and 12 communes; and freed hundreds of people drafted by the Vietnamese enemy in his K-5 plan and 320 fraternal Khmer soldiers, allowing them to return home. We controlled a 25-km stretch of National Route 6 from Kakaoh village to Kompong Thmar township, a 17-km stretch of Route 12 from the Siem Reap-Preah Vihear cross-road to Sre village in Salavisai commune, and a 30-km stretch of Sen River from Sandan district seat down to Koul commune.

III. This splendid result was possible because our National Army on Kompong Thom battlefield:

1. Firmly grasped, was thoroughly imbued with, and effectively implemented our five-attack tactics; particularly, because it grasped and implemented the

large-scale attack method, using these attacks as the key and foundation, and because, following these attacks, it paid special attention to building the three categories of forces, thus creating forces for more widespread large-scale attacks.

2. Effectively implemented the principle of attacking villages where there were no Vietnamese soldiers or where the latter were weak located in the countryside in combination with attacks against small, medium-size, and large townships and various important cities.

3. Used smaller but more skillful force to attack and crush the Vietnamese forces through special attack tactics against small and medium-size enemy positions in coordination with the forces of the people, militiamen, and village and commune administrative agents forcibly installed by the Vietnamese enemy and with fraternal patriotic Khmer soldiers.

4. The key cause making it possible for our National Army on Kompong Thom battlefield to successfully carry out the task of attacking the northern part of Kompong Thom city and Kompong Svay, Santuk, and Sandan district seats was that commanders at all levels from top to bottom were personally present on the battlefield.

IV. Another important factor was that the fraternal people, the fraternal patriotic Khmer soldiers, and patriotic village and commune administrative agents were extremely happy with and fully supportive of the correct and reasonable 8-point peace proposal of the CGDK, which the enemy Hanoi authorities wantonly rejected, thus making the people see clearly their true nature of wanting to swallow Cambodia and incorporate it in their stinking Indochinese Federation and causing more and more people to be indignant at the Vietnamese enemy and to join in the struggle against him.

V. This is another excellent experience of our National Army on Kompong Thom battlefield.

Cadres and combatants of the DK National Army on Kompong Thom battlefield together with the people and fraternal patriotic Khmer soldiers who cooperated in the attack on northern Kompong Thom city and Kompong Svay, Santuk, and Sandan district seats are requested to sum up and learn more thoroughly from this excellent experience and to further intensify their activities against the Vietnamese enemy so that, together with the other DK National Army units throughout the country, we will be able to bring about greater changes to the military field during this 9th dry season.

VI. On the occasion that the comrades-in-arms who are commanders and combatants of the DK National Army and the people and fraternal patriotic Khmer soldiers on Kompong Thom battlefield won this satisfying splendid victory, the Supreme Command of the DK National Army would like to express warmest and deepest congratulations to all of you. May all of you enjoy the best of health and greater victories during this 9th dry season. The Supreme Command of the DK National Army also praises the people and fraternal patriotic Khmer soldiers for their heroism in joining most actively in

attacking the Vietnamese enemy, and calls on them to continue providing contributions, solidarity, and cooperation for the DK National Army in attacking the Vietnamese enemy even more actively and enthusiastically so as to win more and greater victories.

[Dated] 7 January 1987

[Signed] The Supreme Command of the DK National Army

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK NOTES PROSPECTS FOR MILITARY SUCCESS IN 1987

BK130600 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
12 Jan 87

[Station commentary: "We Enter 1987 With a Greater Impetus"]

[Text] In 1986 our DK National Army and people carried out their duties with brilliant success, and are now entering 1987 with a greater impetus.

At the end of December and in early January, the thunder of gunshots fired by our National Army at the aggressive Vietnamese forces were heard more and more loudly on every battlefield throughout the country, especially in the areas around Tonle Sap Lake and around and inside Phnom Penh.

On 26 December our National Army, in cooperation with the fraternal patriotic Khmer [Heng Samrin] soldiers forcibly drafted by the Vietnamese enemy, launched a commando attack destroying the regimental position, artillery position, ammunition depot, and other war materiel depots at the Pailin coffee plantation, killing 159 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 86 others and destroying a considerable amount of arms, ammunition, war materiel, and other equipment. From 15 to 17 December, our National Army ambushed and mauled three Vietnamese regiments and six battalions on the same Pailin battlefield, killing or wounding 226 Vietnamese soldiers.

In Siem Reap city and the Angkor Wat area, we put constant pressure on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, firing 15 107-mm rockets into Siem Reap city's airport on 19 December, throwing grenades into the hospital where Soviet and Indian advisers were staying in Siem Reap city, firing DK-82 shells at the Vietnamese enemy near the crocodile farm in this town on 20 December, launching a commando attack on the command post of the Vietnamese enemy's 7705th Division at the bridgehead leading to the Angkor temples on the same day, raiding the Vietnamese position at Angkor Thom temple on 21 December, using mines to blast the Vietnamese power plant in Siem Reap city on 22 December, hitting the Siem Reap International Airport, sweeping Vietnamese troops from an 8-km stretch of National Route 6 from the airport crossroad to Kouk Ampil on 25 December, and firing 7 107-mm rockets into Siem Reap city and its international airport again on 28 and 29 December, causing a constant panic and insecurity in Siem Reap city.

In Phnom Penh and around the capital, our National Army in cooperation with the fraternal patriotic Khmer soldiers forcibly drafted by the Vietnamese enemy lobbed grenades in the vicinity of the Angkor movie house in Phnom Penh on 5 December. Our National Army cut the telephone cable of the Vietnamese enemy between Banteay Sloek and the Phnom Penh radio station on 7 December. We attacked the Vietnamese enemy at Chba Ampeou in the Phnom Penh suburb and ambushed him south of National Route 1 on 23 December. We fired two 107-mm rockets into Pochentong International Airport and two others into O Russei Market in downtown Phnom Penh on 25 December.

On the Kompong Thom battlefield, our National Army in cooperation with the local people, fraternal patriotic Khmer soldiers, and patriotic administrators forcibly drafted by the Vietnamese enemy launched simultaneous attacks on the command post of the 7701st Division stationed at Acha Leak in Kompong Thom city, on the artillery site of the 7701st Division in the northern suburbs of Kompong Thom city, on Kompong Svay, Santuk, and Sandan district seats, and on Kompong Thmar, Tang Krasang, and Kompong Svay townships on 31 December, killing or wounding 85 Vietnamese enemy aggressors, destroying a huge amount of tanks, artillery pieces, assorted weapons, ammunition, war materiel, and other equipment, liberating 90 villages and 12 communes, and freeing 322 fraternal Khmer soldiers and hundreds of people conscripted for K-5 corvee labor.

In addition to all the above-mentioned actions, we also attacked many other district seats, townships, and Vietnamese positions. In particular, the campaign to disperse and dismantle village and more active and widespread on [words indistinct] battlefields throughout the country.

Therefore, we are entering 1987 with a greater impetus, causing more panic and demoralization to the aggressive Vietnamese soldiers who were so frightened, panic-stricken, routed, and demoralized in 1986. The aforementioned attacks on major Vietnamese positions and targets, especially the simultaneous attacks on the command post and the artillery site of the 7701st Division in Kompong Thom city, on the Kompong Svay, Santuk, and Sandan district seats, and on several other Vietnamese townships and positions in Kompong Thom Province clearly show the growth and fighting capability of our National Army. They also clearly show to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors that they cannot stay in Cambodia in peace; they must withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with the eight UN resolutions. The aforementioned successful attacks by our National Army and people on the Pailin, Kompong Thom, and Siem Reap battlefields and of our National Army around and inside Phnom Penh constitute a powerful encouragement for our National Army and people throughout the country, making them more enthusiastic in intensifying attacks against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on their respective battlefields during 1987.

All these brilliant successes are the result of the fact that our National Army has firmly grasped, been thoroughly imbued with, and splendidly applied our five combat tactics, especially because it launched repeated and closely-knit attacks on villages everywhere and managed to combine and coordinate the three forces well, enabling our attacks to hit the Vietnamese enemy's

major targets and strategic points. This is a good experience. We must continue to implement this effective method and implement it more actively and successfully so that in 1987 the Vietnamese enemy aggressors will become more shaken up, more panic-stricken, and more on the defensive until they can no longer endure our onslaught and are forced to sit at the negotiating table to settle the Cambodian issue politically according to the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal.

We wish our National Army and people and the fraternal patriotic Khmer soldiers forcibly drafted by the Vietnamese enemy on the Pailin, Kompong Thom, and Siem Reap battlefields and those around and inside Phnom Penh the best of health and more and greater successes in 1987.

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CS0: 4212/16

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK COMMENTARY REJECTS SRV TALKS PROPOSAL

BK250445 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
24 Jan 87

[Station commentary: "The CGDK's 8-Point Proposal Is the Most Correct, Reasonable, and Flexible Proposal for Solving the Cambodian Problem Through Political Means"]

[Text] According to various international newspapers and news agencies, Vietnam has made a proposal, with such deceitful words as cease-fire and troop withdrawal attached, for the CGDK to hold talks with the Vietnamese lackeys in Phnom Penh. This is a Vietnamese-Soviet scheme with an aim:

1. To legalize the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia and turn this problem into an internal matter of the Cambodians; and
2. To redress the Vietnamese impasse on the Cambodian battlefield and their serious difficulties in all fields in Vietnam.

It is known to all in the world that the war in Cambodia during the past 8 years is the war between the Cambodian nation and people on the one side and the Vietnamese aggressors on the other. Thus, this war will end only after all the Vietnamese aggressor troops are withdrawn from Cambodia and any talk on the settlement of the Cambodian problem must focus on this withdrawal. To reach this settlement, the Hanoi authorities must hold talks directly with the tripartite CGDK.

Through its desire to rapidly reach a political settlement of the Cambodian problem, the tripartite CGDK has put forth a reasonable and flexible proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem, that is the 8-point proposal dated 17 March 1986. This proposal calls on Vietnam, the aggressor, to hold talks with the tripartite CGDK in order to discuss the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. The CGDK has proposed the withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia in two phases within a definite period of time. After the agreement on the process of troop withdrawal, there will be a cease-fire so as to allow Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Cambodia according to the said agreement. After the first phase of the troop withdrawal, Heng Samrin and his faction will start negotiations with the tripartite CGDK in order to set up a quadripartite

coalition government in Cambodia in conformity with the spirit of the great national union and national reconciliation. This quadripartite coalition government is duty-bound to organize free elections under the supervision of a UN observer group.

This correct and clear 8-point proposal attests to the CGDK's sincere desire to settle the Cambodian problem as soon as possible. Therefore, if the Hanoi authorities really want to solve the Cambodian problem, they should start negotiations with the CGDK according to this 8-point proposal. They should not have tried to push the Vietnamese lackeys who are ignorant and have no power to hold talks with the CGDK. Vietnam's attempt to get its Phnom Penh lackeys into negotiations with the CGDK and its deceitful word about cease-fire negotiation clearly attest to the insincerity and tricky nature of the Hanoi authorities who have not abandoned their aggressive and expansionist design against Cambodia.

Both the Cambodian people and the world have not fallen for this deceitful maneuver. The CGDK and the Cambodian people will continue their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield and the world community will also continue to pressure the Vietnamese aggressors in political, economic, and diplomatic fields until they agree to really solve the Cambodian problem by withdrawing their aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia in order to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny without any outside interference in accordance with the eight UN resolutions.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON MOTIVE BEHIND SRV CEASE-FIRE PROPOSAL

BK260319 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
25 Jan 87

[Station commentary: "The Real Motive Behind Vietnam's Proposal for a Cease-Fire in Cambodia Is Not Different From That of the Soviet Union's in Afghanistan"]

[Text] The Hanoi authorities recently launched a tricky maneuver by proposing that the CGDK negotiate with their puppets in Phnom Penh for a cease-fire and the formation of a quadripartite Cambodian coalition government. Not long ago, the Soviet Union--boss of the Vietnamese--launched a similar maneuver in Afghanistan by ordering the Kabul puppets to announce a cease-fire in order to fool the world and the Afghan people that the Soviet Union really wants peace and the settlement of the Afghan problem. In fact, more than 100,000 Soviet aggressor troops still occupy Afghanistan and continue to massacre the Afghan people in the same barbarous and cruel manner as before.

The Vietnamese are now playing the same trick as their boss did. While clamoring for a cease-fire negotiation, they maintain hundreds of thousands of their aggressor troops in Cambodia and continue to massacre the Cambodian people in a most cruel and fascist manner. Thus, the real motive of the Vietnamese cease-fire proposal is not different from that of the Soviet Union's in Afghanistan. It is in fact a ploy to:

1. Fool the Cambodian patriotic resistance forces and the Cambodian people into laying down their arms and terminating their fight against the Vietnamese aggressors, thus enabling Vietnam to redress its difficult situation in all fields on the Cambodian battlefield and at home, repulse and smash the Cambodian resistance forces, and then annex Cambodia in accordance with its dark design;
2. Relax world pressure, demanding Vietnam to settle the Cambodian problem through political means in accordance with the UN resolutions and the CGDK's 8-point proposal, and to shake itself from the state of extreme isolation in the international arena, thus enabling it to have time to seek more maneuvers to realize its aggressive and expansionist design against Cambodia; and

3. Confuse world public opinion regarding the settlement of the Cambodian problem, to bury the UN resolutions on Cambodia which demand a total and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination free from outside interference, and to minimize the influence of the CGDK's 8-point proposal.

This is the real motive behind the Vietnamese-Soviet cease-fire proposal. But, like the Soviet maneuver in Afghanistan, the Vietnamese enemy move in Cambodia can fool no one--neither the Cambodian and Afghan peoples nor the world public. The Cambodian people are well aware of the Vietnamese aggressors' tricky and cunning nature. As long as the Vietnamese aggressors maintain their troops in Cambodia, the Cambodian people will unite in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors until the latter are compelled to withdraw all troops from Cambodia. The world people will also stand firm on the UN resolutions calling for the Hanoi authorities to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia. The world public is of the opinion that if Vietnam really wants to negotiate on a cease-fire, it should directly negotiate with the CGDK on the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia in accordance with the CGDK's 8-point proposal which provides the most correct, just, and reasonable basis for the settlement of the Cambodian problem through political means and for a national reconciliation.

So long as Vietnam refuses to accept the UN resolutions and the CGDK's 8-point proposal, the world community, together with the Cambodian people's struggle, will exert more pressure on it in all aspects so that Vietnam will be compelled to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia, thus allowing the Cambodian people to exercise their right to self-determination.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON SOVIET ENVOY'S COMMENTS ON CAMBODIA

BK201023 (Indestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
19 Jan 8

[Station commentary: "All Countries in the Region Want Actual Deeds, Not Just Deceitful Words From the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Valentin Kasatkin, Soviet ambassador to Thailand, said recently that the Soviet Union wanted a dialogue on Cambodia to be held with the participation of all Cambodian factions, including the Vietnamese valuts [kanhcheas] in Phnom Penh, and the countries concerned with the Cambodian problem. Kasatkin said that the six ASEAN countries, the United States, China, the Soviet Union, Laos, and Vietnam should participate in this dialogue.

This is another deceitful scheme of the Soviet international expansionists. It is not aimed at reaching an actual settlement of the Cambodian problem. It is known to all that both the Soviet Union and Vietnam have rejected and refused to implement the UN resolution on the Cambodian problem. Recently, they arrogantly rejected the flexible and reasonable 8-point proposal of the CGDK. The Soviet Union has repeatedly rejected the demand of various countries in this region calling on it to stop aiding Vietnam and to pressure Vietnam to sit at the negotiating table to discuss settlement of the Cambodian problem through political means. Moreover, the Soviet Union has recently declared an increase in its aid to Vietnam.

All of this clearly proves that the Soviet Union does not really want to solve the Cambodian problem and restore peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia. This plan for dialogue on the Cambodian problem proposed by the Soviet Union is just a scheme with the aim:

1. To bury the eight UN resolutions on the Cambodian problem and to resist the influence of the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal which is enjoying the vigorous support of many peace- and justice-loving countries on the five continents;
2. To legalize the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia by compelling others to recognize the regime installed in Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese;

3. To put the blame for the Cambodian problem, which was caused by the Vietnamese aggression with the full support and involvement of the Soviet Union, on others, thus reducing the blame for the Vietnamese-Soviet crimes committed in the war of aggression in Cambodia.

This is the real aim of the plan for dialogue to discuss the Cambodian problem put forth by Soviet Ambassador Kasatkin. This plan is not out of the Soviet Union's sincere desire to solve the Cambodian problem. If the Soviet Union really wants to solve the Cambodian problem, it would be very easy for the Soviet Union to do, especially right now when Vietnam is facing serious difficulties both on the Cambodian battlefield and at home. All it has to do is to stop providing arms to Vietnam, suspend all kinds of aid to Vietnam, and force it to implement the UN resolutions on Cambodia or to accept the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal. By so doing, the Cambodian problem would certainly be resolved. There is no need to put forth any other settlement plan. But if the Soviet Union stubbornly continues to aid and increase its aid to Vietnam, whatever plans are put forth by the Soviet Union for the settlement of the Cambodian problem will be useless.

All countries in the region are waiting for the Soviet Union's concrete deeds. They do not want its tricky and deceitful words.

Since the Soviet Union has increased its aid to Vietnam and launched deceitful maneuvers more vigorously, various countries, particularly countries in this region, have heightened their vigilance. At the same time, they will exert further pressure on Vietnam to make it suffer even more seriously until it agrees to join in settling the Cambodian problem in accordance with the eight UN resolutions by withdrawing all its troops unconditionally from Cambodia, thus allowing the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny without any outside interference.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK CHARGES SRV PLUNDERING HUMANITARIAN AID

BK160743 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
13 Jan 87

[Station article: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors Have Continued To Plunder International Humanitarian Aid To Feed Their Troops So That They Can Carry Out Their Aggression Against Cambodia"]

[Text] Since the Vietnamese enemy sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade Cambodia, the Cambodian people living in the zone temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemy have been experiencing the gravest misery due to the Vietnamese war of aggression.

The Vietnamese enemy has massacred Cambodians with conventional weapons, recruited and sent them to work and die in the western border of Cambodia, starved them, and used toxic chemicals to kill them.

In the face of such a threat to the survival of the Cambodian nation and race, unprecedented in the world, the governments and peoples of various countries have nurtured great indignation against the Vietnamese aggressors. Everywhere in the world, governments of various countries, the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, relief organizations, and various public and private humanitarian organizations have been very concerned over the misery of the Cambodian people. They have provided humanitarian aid to rescue the starving Cambodian people, and the volume of aid is sufficient to rescue them. But, in the zone temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemy, this humanitarian aid has not reached the Cambodian people. Most of this aid has been diverted to feed the Vietnamese soldiers who are committing aggression against and massacring the Cambodian people. The Vietnamese enemy has plundered another part of this aid and sent it to Vietnam for sale on the black market for high profits. In fact, a large quantity of humanitarian aid in warehouses containing materials, food supply, and medicines is in various Vietnamese enemy positions throughout the country that were attacked and liberated by our National Army. For example, after attacking and liberating Banteay Srei District, our National Army discovered hundreds of crates of medicine--UNICEF aid--in two Vietnamese positions in this district.

The Vietnamese aggressors have not distributed humanitarian aid to the Cambodian people in Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Stung Treng, Kratie, Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, Preah Vihear, Siem Reap, Battambang, Pursat, Takeo, Kampot, and Prey Veng Provinces. Moreover, they have plundered and destroyed the small amount of paddy and other crops planted by our Cambodian people. This is a part of the Hanoi authorities' policy to exterminate the Cambodian race. This is why the Cambodian people have continued to suffer despite the fact that the world community has distributed aid worth millions of dollars annually.

Therefore, the Cambodian people would like to appeal to the United Nations, the governments and peoples of various countries, and the humanitarian organizations to take measures to prevent the Vietnamese from diverting the humanitarian aid meant for the Cambodian people to feed their aggressor troops. If this aid is distributed through the Vietnamese aggressors, it will not be used in solving the Cambodian people's starvation. On the contrary, it will be used for feeding the Vietnamese troops, thus enabling them to continue to massacre the Cambodian people.

The Cambodian people hope that the United Nations, the peace- and justice-loving countries, and the international humanitarian organizations will take effective measures regarding this problem. The most effective measure to solve the Cambodian problem at its roots is to further pressure Vietnam in the political, economic, and all other fields, forcing it to solve the Cambodian problem politically in accordance with the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal. Only by so doing will the problem of famine and all other problems in Cambodia be resolved.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK SAYS 569 JAILED IN PHNOM PENH IN DEC 86

BK160252 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
15 Jan 87

["News commentary": "In Phnom Penh, the Vietnamese Enemy Rounded Up and Jailed 569 People, Workers, and Village and Commune Administrative Officials Who Have Been Forced To Serve the Vietnamese"]

[Excerpt] Between 8 and 10 December, at Tun Sang and Khmuonh communes in Phnum Penh District, Kandal Province, the Vietnamese enemy rounded up and jailed 269 people and village and commune officials forced to serve the Vietnamese, accusing them of being our National Army's informants and of carrying out anti-Vietnamese activities.

Between 11 and 24 December, in Samraong and Prek Phneou communes, in Russel Kev, Kilometer 6, gunpowder warehouse at the old stadium, and at the Samraong railway station near Pochentong, the Vietnamese enemy arrested and jailed another 300 people, workers, and village and commune officials the Vietnamese have forced to serve them, accusing these people of opposing Vietnam's Indochinese federation policy in Cambodia and assisting the DK National Army in fighting against the Vietnamese.

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VOK COMMENTS ON HENG SAMRIN'S NATIONAL DAY ADDRESS

BK100809 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Jan 87

["Political commentary": "On Heng Samrin's Address"]

[Text] On 7 January, the eighth anniversary of Vietnamese forces' aggression in Cambodia, Heng Samrin, leader of the puppet regime in Phnom Penh, appealed for a political solution to end the conflict in Cambodia. On that occasion, Heng Samrin said the Phnom Penh regime is ready to seek a political solution to the Cambodian problem through talks with countries and parties concerned. In our commentary, we will discuss whether Heng Samrin's appeal is reasonable and appropriate to the real situation in Cambodia.

It is not the first time that we hear Heng Samrin make this appeal. Heng Samrin had made the same appeal many times before at his masters' orders in an effort to dupe national and international opinion that the Heng Samrin regime is a legitimate one in Cambodia and to show people that the war in Cambodia is between Cambodians and not between Cambodians and Vietnamese, who are the aggressors in Cambodia. However, no matter how hard or how many more times Heng Samrin makes this appeal no one would be surprised or pay any attention to this utterly worthless appeal. Countries which are concerned with the Cambodian issue and the CGDK have many times rejected the appeal for talks with the Heng Samrin regime whether these talks are direct or indirect because this puppet regime is not a legitimate representative of the Cambodian people. Whatever this regime has done is at Vietnam's order, meaning that this regime has no power to decide anything.

The war of aggression in Cambodia is caused by more than 180,000 Vietnamese troops who brutally invaded Cambodia in 1979. Therefore, to be correct, talks to end the war in Cambodia should necessarily be held between Cambodia, the victim, and Vietnam, the aggressor. The talks should not be held with the Heng Samrin regime. However, the CGDK does not completely reject the Heng Samrin regime. In direct or indirect talks, the Heng Samrin regime has been allowed to take part with the Vietnamese delegation. Talks with the Heng Samrin regime alone are meaningless because this regime has no right to decide anything. The CGDK has already issued a statement to start a process of national reconciliation by rallying all Cambodian parties following the Vietnamese troops' withdrawal. All the parties can stand for free elections under international supervision without pressure from any party. So, the

problem between Cambodians is very easy to resolve although Cambodians have different tendencies. The CGDK has adhered to a principle of peace, neutrality, and nonaggression against neighboring countries and intends to sign a treaty of peace and nonaggression with Vietnam as well once Vietnam pulls its forces out of Cambodia.

However, so far Hanoi has adopted a hostile policy toward the Cambodian people by stubbornly maintaining vast numbers of its aggressor soldiers in Cambodia and has also sent in hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese civilians to settle in Cambodia to take over jobs and plunder rich lands from Cambodians, masters of the country.

In sum, we can see that Vietnam's activities and Heng Samrin's statement, issued at Vietnam's order, do not go together. Heng Samrin's statement that he wants a solution is just an echo produced at Vietnam's order to seek support and recognition from the international community in implementing a policy to Khmerize the war in Cambodia.

VOK would like to tell Vietnam that if it really wants a peaceful solution as claimed by Heng Samrin at Vietnam's order, then Vietnam should hold talks with the CGDK to establish national reconciliation with a democratic character. It is easier to understand this way.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

SIHANOUK'S THANK-YOU MESSAGE TO SFRY PRESIDENT

BK280712 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 0400 GMT
28 Jan 87

[25 January message of thanks from DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to Yugoslav President Sinan Hasani]

[Text] Excellency: I would like to express to you as well as to the presidency and Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia my deep and heartfelt thanks for Yugoslavia's warm and generous reception and other kind activities toward myself, my wife, and other members of the DK delegation during our stay in your beautiful capital.

I am very moved, on the one hand, by the continuing support for our national liberation struggle that you reaffirmed during talks with me and, on the other hand, by the wonderful, all-round, and steady progress that the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has made in national reconstruction and in its social development, progress that has won our great admiration.

Excellency, please accept my highest regards.

[Dated] Beijing, 25 January 1987

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

CGDK'S KHIEU SAMPHAN GREET'S BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER

BK090220 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 8 Jan 87

[29 December message of greetings from Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean
vice president in charge of foreign affairs, to Burmese Foreign Minister
U Ye Gaung on Burmese National Day]

[Text] Your Excellency: On the solemn occasion of the independence day of
the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, I am greatly honored and
pleased to express to you on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and
in my own name our most sincere and warm congratulations and best wishes for
your own good health and happiness, the continued prosperity and happiness
of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, and the happiness of the
great Burmese people as a whole.

I take this opportunity to express once again to you and the Burmese Govern-
ment my deepest thanks for your sympathy and for the firm and precious
support and assistance consistently provided by the friendly Burmese Govern-
ment and people to the just cause of the Cambodian people and the CGDK in
their struggle for national liberation and for an independent, unified,
peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia. At the same time, we highly
appreciate the fact that the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has
vigorously and nobly supported the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal for a
political settlement of the Cambodian problem.

I am firmly convinced that the bonds of friendship and blossoming cooperation
between our two peoples and countries will surely develop and strengthen
further in the common cause of peace and justice.

Excellency, please accept my highest regards.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 29 December 1986

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of
foreign affairs

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

SIHANOUK-CEAUSESCU TALKS IN ROMANIA REPORTED

BK150716 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian president, and the head of the CGDK, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, called for unity among all Cambodian forces in the country in the struggle for independence and appealed for all foreign forces to withdraw from Cambodia.

In a meeting in Bucharest, Romania, on 12 January, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Ceausescu said it is necessary to have conditions for the Cambodian people to decide their future freely. In this public statement, the Romanian president showed Romania's important stand in the search for a peaceful solution to all problems through negotiations and the necessity that the Cambodian issue go through the same process.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk told Ceausescu about the situation in Cambodia and various efforts of the CGDK to unite all Cambodian forces in the struggle for Cambodia's independence and nonalignment.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk arrived in Romania on Thursday of last week [8 January] for a week-long visit at the Romanian president's invitation.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

SIERRA LEONEAN LEADER ASSURES CGDK ENVOY OF SUPPORT

BK120605 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
11 Jan 87

[Text] His Excellency General Joseph S. Momoh, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, warmly received DK Ambassador Hing Un at the Presidential Palace in Freetown on 7 January. On this occasion, Hing Un presented to His Excellency Joseph S. Momoh the credentials in which DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk appointed him DK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Sierra Leone.

Attending this credentials-presenting ceremony were his excellency the second vice president, his excellency the minister of foreign affairs, government members, high-ranking officials seconding the president, and a number of Foreign Ministry officials as well as Sierra Leonean journalists.

After transmitting the fraternal greetings and best wishes of the samdech DK president and the Cambodian people to His Excellency President Momoh and the fraternal Sierra Leonean people, our DK ambassador noted Sierra Leone's unswerving support for the Cambodian people's just struggle in the international arena, particularly in the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations. The ambassador recalled the warm speech made by his excellency the minister of foreign affairs of Sierra Leone at the recent 41st UN General Assembly session in which he expressed regret that the foreign aggressors who were occupying Cambodia refused to abide by UN resolutions, and expressed support for the 8-point peace proposal of the CGDK to settle the Cambodian problem politically.

On this occasion, His Excellency General Joseph S. Momoh reaffirmed Sierra Leone's resolute support for the legitimate struggle of the Cambodian people against foreign aggression. He said:

Mr Ambassador, I am pleased to accept the credentials in which Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of DK, appointed you as DK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Sierra Leone. I highly appreciate the warm fraternal salutations and generous sentiments that you have conveyed to me and to the government and people of the Republic of Sierra Leone on behalf of the samdech DK president. I beg you to convey in return to the samdech my wishes for his personal well-being and happiness and for the glory of the DK Government and people.

With firm confidence in the just struggle that the peoples in the world are waging for their sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Sierra Leonean Government has expressed its support for the legitimate struggle of the Cambodian people. My government has noted the CGDK's 8-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian question, especially the appeal to all foreign troops to withdraw from Cambodia in order to allow the Cambodian people to determine their own destiny freely through a proper and free election under UN supervision. My government supports this appeal and will continue to support efforts at all international conferences aimed at solving the Cambodian issue.

Mr Ambassador, before concluding, I would like to welcome wholeheartedly your desire to strengthen and develop the existing friendly relations and useful cooperation between our two governments and peoples. I would like to assure you of my support and that of my government and people for your efforts to realize this objective.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

DK COMMANDER IN CHIEF GREETs DPRK COUNTERPART

BK100132 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
9 Jan 87

[5 January congratulatory message from Son Sen, commander in chief of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and minister of the CGDK Coordinating Committee for National Defense, to O Chin-U, minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK]

[Text] To His Excellency O Chin-U, minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, Pyongyang:

Excellency, I am very happy to hear that you have been reelected as minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK.

On behalf of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and in my own name, I would like to extend warmest congratulations and best wishes to you. May you achieve success in your noble mission.

Our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and our Cambodian people would like to take this opportunity to reiterate their profound gratitude to the Armed Forces and people of the DPRK for their support to our current struggle for national independence.

We wish the Korean Armed Forces and people under the leadership of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song, the beloved leader of the Korean people, greater victories in your national defense and construction. We also wish for total success to the policy to reunify the Korean fatherland in accordance with the line set forth recently by His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song--the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

Please accept my highest regards.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 5 January 1987

[Signed] Son Sen, commander in chief of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and minister of the CGDK's Coordinating Committee for National Defense

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CSO: 4212/16

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE ACTIVITIES AGAINST RESISTANCE--Reports reaching the VOK newsroom say that recently, Vietnamese forces increased their activities against CGDK troops in important areas in Cambodia; particularly along the Cambodian-Thai border. The reports say that the areas in which fierce fighting took place were Thmar Puok, Battambang, Ampil, Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey, and around the Tonle Sap Lake. The reports also say that Vietnamese forces have rounded up 6,000 Cambodian people from the provinces of Kompong Cham, Svay Rieng, and Prey Veng to build strategic roads near the Cambodian-Thai border in Battambang and Oddar Meanchey Provinces opposite Thailand's Ta Phraya, Ban Kruat, and Kap Choeng Districts. The reports say the CGDK forces are ready to repulse Vietnamese attacks in many areas. Units of the CGDK forces have ambushed and attacked Vietnamese troop convoys and hindered Vietnam's supplies of materiel and food. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 11 Jan 87 BK] /6091

SRV PLANE SPRAYS POISON--On 30 December, the Vietnamese enemy sent an airplane to spray toxic chemicals over Boeng Leach village, Thmar Pech commune, Tbong Khmum District, in the eastern part of Kompong Cham Province. Each grain of this toxic substance, which is a mixture of different colors, is as small as a sesame seed. Once on the ground, this toxic substance causes damage to the crops and kills fish in ponds and streams. To persons who come in physical contact, the drug causes burns and festering wounds. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 0500 GMT 15 Jan 87 BK] /6091

THMAR PUOK DISTRICT SEAT ATTACKED--On 10 January, our National Army in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers launched a 2-prong attack against Thmar Puok district seat on North Sisophon battlefield in Battambang Province. The first prong attacked the Vietnamese battalion position that defended the district seat and the second attacked the Thmar Puok district seat itself and the Vietnamese administrative networks around the district seat. After 30 minutes of fighting, we liberated these two positions. We killed 23 Vietnamese soldiers, including a battalion commander and a company commander, and wounded 32 others. We destroyed 16 assorted weapons--1 12.8-mm machine gun, 1 pistol, 1 60-mm mortar, 8 AK's, 3 B-40's, and 2 B-41's--1 C-25 radio, 1 telephone set, 1 crate of toxic chemical masks, 1 map, 1 materiel warehouse, 1 paddy storehouse, 3 barracks, and some war materiel; seized 1 60-mm mortar, 1 12.7-mm machine gun,

1 Goryuncv gun, 2 AK's, and some materiel; and liberated 5 villages, namely Thmar Puok, Ta Sen, Neak Ta, Koup, and Vat Chas. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Jan 87 BK] /6091

SON SANN, SAK SUTSAKHAN AGREEMENT--According to KPNLF, His Excellency Son Sann, president of the KPNLF, and General Sak Sutsakhan, commander in chief of the KPNLF Forces, have decided to end various conflicts and restore unity to struggle against Hanoi's aggressive policy. A press communique released by the KPNLF this week specified that after three rounds of talks in December 1986, His Excellency Son Sann, president of the KPNLF, and General Sak Sutsakhan, commander in chief of the KPNLF Forces, united in taking measures with stages to rebuild unity and reestablish order in accordance with regulations of the national liberation movement. The communique added his excellency the president of the KPNLF, who is also prime minister of the CGDK, pledged to carry out all kinds of duties to build a nationalist liberation movement which is stronger, more effective, and more united against the Hanoi Vietnamese's policy of expansionism and neocolonialism to Vietnamize and colonize Cambodia. This is in order to preserve the national identity and national interests and to uphold Cambodia's pride. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 20 Jan 87 BK] /6091

100 CAMBODIAN SOLDIERS FLEE HOME--On 18 January, 100 patriotic Cambodian soldiers who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy on Peam Ta battlefield fled back home. This is a good example set by these 100 patriotic Cambodian soldiers on Peam Ta battlefield who refused to serve the Vietnamese enemy's policy of aggression and annexation against Cambodia. The fraternal Cambodian soldiers in other areas are urged to follow this example. You should seek every way to flee back home or to join our National Army launching activities nearby. You should try your best to avoid being recruited in the service of the Vietnamese war of aggression. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Jan 87 BK] /6091

ANTI-VIETNAMESE RALLIES IN BATTAMBANG--A report from the committee in charge of Cambodia's interior in Phnum Srok District, Battambang Province, says that Heng Samrin soldiers and people in Phnum Srok District, Battambang Province, have demonstrated and demanded that Vietnam pull out of Cambodia. The report says that demonstrations were held from 21 to 24 January in front of the Phnum Srok District office in Battambang Province. Demonstrators chanted slogans through loudspeakers demanding that Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Cambodia. VOK has not yet received reports from other sources confirming these demonstrations by the Cambodian people against Vietnam. If true, it is the first time that the Cambodian people inside the country dare to unite and oppose the Vietnamese aggressors and demand independence. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 26 Jan 87 BK] /6091

CSO: 4212/16

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DEFENSE MINISTRY HOLDS FINANCIAL CONFERENCE

BK230922 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] In 1986, all our troops have implemented their financial duties in the difficult socioeconomic conditions of the country, facing many problems and complicated developments. Prices soared, the state budget and finance was rife with major imbalances, and the requirements of national defense continued to increase.

Faced with such a situation, all army units strenuously surged forward to overcome difficulties, develop their capabilities, and concentrate on fulfilling relatively well the sector's tasks of security and managing finances, especially of continually applying Central Committee Resolution No. 8 on fighting red tape and subsidization in some respects of the army's financial work, thus creating new changes which helped fulfill the two strategic tasks of the army.

However, when compared to the requirements of the task, there still are many shortcomings. In order to meet the requirements of our army's two strategic tasks, a conference on financial work was held by the Finance Department of the National Defense Ministry from 19 thru 21 January to outline the financial guidelines and tasks for 1987 which are to concentrate on exploiting the existing potentials to produce more wealth for society, create more capital, help balance partially the army's demands, resolutely oppose and overcome the phenomena of getting more funds through earning commercial profits from differences in prices, and the practice of giving free rein to subordinates providing more funds can be secured.

Along with creating more sources of funds, strengthening management, practicing thrift, and opposing waste and corruption, we should exercise close managerial control of personnel strength, and rearrange staff organization, agencies, and primary units in a rational manner.

Those units specializing in economic building must carry out a complete cost-accounting system, and achieve a balance between income and expenses and profitable production. At the same time, they must closely administer the amounts and value of products and enhance the effective use of technical materials and equipment; and renovate the management mechanism in the domain of finance.

The 1987 situation and tasks of the army in general, and of the finance branch, in particular, are very heavy and complicated. This situation requires the whole branch to uphold further its sense of political responsibility, renovate its thinking and work behavior, profoundly study, thoroughly understand, and creatively apply the lines and policies of the party, the state, and the government to the army's financial work, and help successfully implement the army's 1987 tasks.

/12913

CS0: 4209/233

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

VIGILANCE AT BORDER AREAS--[Passage omitted on worldwide support for Soviet peace initiatives and U.S. "negative response"] In the Southeast Asian region, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos still persist in their foreign policy of peace and in their constructive good-will proposals vis-a-vis the neighboring countries. This is aimed at reducing tension in the border areas, advancing toward a normalization of relations with the countries concerned, and promoting the trend for dialogue so as to establish peace, stability, and cooperation in the region. However, while proving their just stand and good-will attitude, the Indochinese countries still have to uphold vigilance and to struggle against acts of sabotage by hostile forces. The Vietnamese army and people, especially our combatants and people on the border frontline, always stand ready to fight under any circumstances to firmly defend every inch of the fatherland's territory and frustrate all acts of invasion by the enemy, particularly in these days when the people throughout the country are preparing to welcome the New Year of the Cat. [Radio Editor Vu Dinh Vinh feature: "Heighten Vigilance For National Defense"] [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 22 Jan 87 BK] /12913

CSO: 4209/233

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

LEADERS, PARTIES CONGRATULATE NGUYEN VAN LINH

GDR's Honecker

BK130917 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Dec 86, p 4

[Text] The message of congratulations from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, reads as follows:

Dear Esteemed Comrade Nguyen Van Linh: On the occasion of your election as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and all the communists in our country and on my own behalf, I would like to extend to you, comrade, my warmest congratulations.

I wish you good health, great creativity, and many successes in your heavy duty of implementing various resolutions of the Sixth CPV Congress.

Please be assured that in the future the SED and the people of the GDR will do their utmost to consolidate their friendship, solidarity, and fraternal cooperation with the Communist Party and people of Vietnam in the interest of our common cause, that is peace and socialism.

My socialist salutations.

Poland's Jaruzelski

BK130903 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Dec 86, pp 1,4

[Text] Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, recently sent the following message to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee:

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, I would like to extend to you, comrade, my warmest congratulations on your election as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

The PZPR hereby expresses its respect and admiration for your efforts made in the cause of consolidating the CPV and for the sake of the growth of the SRV.

We highly value your contributions to the friendship and the cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples.

The PZPR wishes to continue consolidating and developing the fraternal relations with your parties in the interests of peace and socialism.

Dear Comrade Nguyen Van Linh: I wish you, the CPV Central Committee, and all the Communists and laboring people of Vietnam all-round achievements in implementing the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress.

I sincerely wish you good health, happiness, and great achievements in your dedicated service to the party and the people.

Afghan Party Leader

BK120944 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Comrade Mohammad Najibullah, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], recently sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh.

The message said: On behalf of the Central Committee and all members of the PDPA as well as the revolutionary and peace-loving people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], and in my own name, I am very happy to extend to you my best wishes on the occasion of your election to the important position of general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

We are very pleased to note that the traditional fraternal relations between the PDPA and the CPV, as well as those between the peoples of the DRA and SRV have developed constantly and have improved qualitatively since the success of the April revolution. On the basis of our revolutionary solidarity, the party and people of Afghanistan highly value your role in this great task.

As in the past, the Afghan people and our party fully support the legitimate efforts of the CPV and the heroic Vietnamese people to achieve national development, to build a prosperous country, and to ensure and consolidate peace, understanding, and trust in Southeast Asia. There is no doubt that the thorough implementation of the resolutions and decisions of the CPV Congress will create new premises for promoting the development of the SRV into a developed socialist society.

On this occasion, may I, once again, wish the fraternal Vietnamese even greater achievements under the clear-sighted guidance of the CPV leadership.

Please accept my salutations.

Colombian Communist Party Leader

BK120940 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Comrade Gilberto Vieira, general secretary of the Communist Party of Colombia, has sent the following congratulatory message to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh:

We, the Communists of Colombia, would like to extend our greetings to the Congress of the Vietnamese Communists. We wish you many achievements in the task of building communism.

We reaffirm here the solidarity between our two parties and peoples.

Syria's Hafiz al-Asad

BK121601 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Congratulatory message from Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, to CPV Central Committee General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh--date not given]

[Text] Respectfully to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee:

On the occasion of your election by the Sixth CPV Congress as general secretary of the party Central Committee, on behalf of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Baath Party and in my own name, I am happy to extend to you my sincerest congratulations. I wish you good health and success.

On this occasion, I firmly believe that the traditional relations between our two parties and countries will continue to develop. At the same time, I would like to wish the fraternal Vietnamese people progress and prosperity.

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Yemeni Socialist Party Leader

BK121016 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Congratulatory message from 'Ali Salim al-Biedh, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party to CPV Central Committee General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh--date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of your election as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, I am happy to extend to you my congratulations. I wish you good health, happiness, and success in carrying out your tasks and heavy responsibilities. May the relations between our two parties and peoples continue to develop.

We would like to wish you, all Vietnamese Communists, and the heroic Vietnamese people a happy New Year and many new successes.

[Signed] 'Ali Salim al-Biedh, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

Palestine Liberation Front

BK130826 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Comrade (Naisha Asmad), general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has sent a message of congratulations to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh on his election as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. The message reads in part as follows:

We are firmly convinced that the mandate assigned to you by the party and the heroic people of Vietnam demonstrates their determination to pursue their line of socialist construction in order to score greater successes in the domestic and diplomatic activities of the SRV for the sake of the prosperity of Vietnam, an impregnable bastion against the imperialist forces, especially the U.S. imperialists and their allies as well as against regional hegemonism. Vietnam is an example for the oppressed nations to follow in the cause of achieving liberation and social progress and consolidating world peace and security.

Our people are very proud of and highly value the support given by your party and people to our people in their just struggle and in the process of restoring the unification of the PLO on the basis of patriotism, progress, and opposition to imperialism, zionism, and reactionaries.

Daniel Ortega

BK130533 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] On the occasion of Comrade Nguyen Van Linh's election as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, chairman of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, has sent the following message of congratulations:

Dear Esteemed Comrade: On behalf of the national leadership committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and of the Nicaraguan people, I would like to extend to you, comrade, my warmest congratulations on your election as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

Given the enthusiasm and the determination demonstrated by you, comrade, over the past five decades or more of revolutionary struggle, the Nicaraguan revolutionaries are firmly convinced that you, comrade, will fulfill your new heavy mandate assigned by the party.

I wish the party of esteemed President Ho Chi Minh and you, new and greater achievements in implementing those policy lines and resolutions recently adopted at your party congress.

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to reassert our total solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the heroic party and people of Vietnam for a stable and lasting peace.

Angolan President

BK140812 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Jan 87

["Recent" congratulatory message from Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, to CPV Central Committee General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade:

On behalf of the Angolan people, the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, and in my own name, may I solemnly extend to you my fraternal congratulations on the occasion of your election as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

The fact that the Vietnamese communists and people placed their confidence in you and entrusted you with this important position shows their recognition of your meritorious service and firmness in the cause of defending the sacred interests of the working people.

The Sixth CPV Congress was a victory of the Vietnamese people in their heroic struggle for progress and peace. The decisions made by this important congress will certainly contribute to the new successes of the Vietnamese people in facing their enemies, in socioeconomic development, and in consolidating the material and technical bases of socialism in Vietnam.

We are confident that during your tenure the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples, parties, and governments will continue to undergo fine development.

We wish you good health and happiness, and the Vietnamese people progress and prosperity.

We would like to extend to you our lofty fraternal salutations.

Romania's Ceaurescu

BK130941 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Dec 86, p 4

[Text] The message of congratulations from Comrade Nicolae Ceaurescu, general secretary of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party], to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, reads as follows:

Dear Esteemed Comrade Nguyen Van Linh: On the occasion of your election as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, on behalf of the RCP and on my own behalf, I would like to extend to you my warmest congratulations.

I am firmly convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and states will continue to develop in the interests of the peoples of Romania and Vietnam for the sake of peace and socialism.

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to wish you and all the Vietnamese Communists fine successes in implementing successfully various resolutions of the Sixth CPV Congress.

My salutations.

/12913

CSO: 4209/233

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

RADIO REPORTS 1986 INDOCHINA PROGRESS

BK131212 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Report by Station Correspondent DAO NGUYEN: "The Position and Strength of the Three Indochinese Countries Continued To Develop Steadily in 1986"]

[Text] To the three Indochinese countries, the year of 1986 was marked by major events: The Fourth LPRP Congress, the Sixth CPV Congress, and the Cambodian people successfully concluded the first year of implementing the KPRP's Fifth Congress resolution to further assert the fact that the situation in Cambodia is irreversible.

On the socialist construction front, what is worthy of note in 1986 was that economic cooperation among the three countries for mutual assistance continued to develop comprehensively. From cooperation in each project and job, in 1986 the three countries vigorously shifted to economic cooperation according to plans approved by annually promulgated decrees and agreements.

Apart from the two conferences of the three countries on finance and external trade, in 1986 the economic cooperation among the three countries progressed further and dealt more profoundly with the specific demands of each individual country.

As regards Cambodia, in January 1986, the Vietnamese-Cambodian intergovernmental conference held in Hanoi saw the signing of various documents on cooperation in five major programs: developing the production of grain and food products from 1986 to 1990 and developing agricultural, forestry, and fishery products for export; exploiting resources and developing industrial sectors; tapping the source of Mekong river water; conducting a basic survey of resources, scientific research, and training of technical cadres and workers; and lastly, continuing cooperation in public health and culture.

On 6 November 1986, in Phnom Penh, the two countries held a conference to coordinate the economic and cultural cooperation plans for 1987 and other activities for subsequent years.

With respect to Laos, its cooperation with Vietnam has progressed further to deal with the special issues and the possibility of implementing various economic and technical activities. The five targets of Vietnamese-Lao

cooperation that began to be implemented in 1986 were production of grain and foodstuffs; curbing forest fire and destruction and protecting the environment; production of consumer and export goods; communications and transportation and information and communication; and educating and training of cadres.

Further expanding the implementation of these five targets, the ministries and experts of the two countries are vigorously stepping up the survey of Vientiane and Boloven plains and the survey of lumber reserve for exploitation along the border of the two countries; building Routes Nos. 8 and 9; surveying new routes, such as Nos. 1 and 18; putting the waterway from Vientiane to Northern Laos into operation; and building small hydroelectric projects. The mining areas for tin, gypsum salt, and coal continue to enlarge with Vietnamese assistance, providing ever more products to the Lao economy.

In 1986, the three Indochinese countries further expanded bilateral and multilateral cooperation with the CEMA member countries in each specific domain. As a result, the export quotas of each country has been increased and valuable assistance of fraternal countries has been secured.

Despite many difficulties ahead, in general the economies of the three countries have been further consolidated through such cooperation. In Cambodia, this has been manifested by the vigorous revival of economic activities and increased stability in national defense.

In Laos, these encouraging results have been mentioned in the Political Report of the LPRP Central Committee at its Fourth Congress.

The year of 1986 was further the year which clearly reflected the consolidation of the three Indochinese countries' militant solidarity on the fronts of national defense and diplomatic struggle to help protect peace and stability in the region and the world.

The conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers held in early 1986 and the Hanoi meeting of the three countries' party general secretaries in late December 1986 at which they agreed to hold a summit of the three countries in 1987, marked further steps toward uniting and unifying action among the three Indochinese countries.

The meeting of the three countries' party general secretaries with Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU in October and November should also be mentioned within the framework of bilateral relations.

The Indochinese countries fully support the Soviet peace initiative to unilaterally suspend nuclear tests, Comrade Gorbachev's statement at Vladivostok, and the Soviet stand at the Soviet-U.S. Reykjavik summit, all of which have helped consolidate the solidarity bloc of the peace forces of which the Soviet Union is the mainstay.

The year of 1986 was the year during which the Indochinese countries continued to struggle for the trend of dialogue in Southeast Asia and the world.

Vietnam once again clearly stated its stand and its desire to resume talks with China at any time and anywhere.

The LPDR has proposed peaceful dialogue with Thailand and the Lao side appointed its vice foreign minister to attend a meeting with his Thai counterpart and has recently held talks with China at the vice ministerial level.

The peaceful proposals of the three Indochinese countries to China, Thailand, and ASEAN have demonstrated the consistent goodwill of the three countries and their desire to reach the restoration of peace and stability in the region. Moreover, the Vietnamese-U.S. and Lao-U.S. meetings about the issue of American MIA's, Amerasians, and emigrants under the Orderly Departure Program clearly assert the humanitarian character and the attitude of cooperation of the Indochinese countries.

These meetings and the visits to Cambodia by some Americans were also opportunities for them to see for themselves the real situation in Cambodia, the irreversible situation in Cambodia. All plots to return the genocidal Pol Pot clique to Cambodia are illusory. The solution to the Cambodian issue is the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the achievements of national conciliation on the basis of eliminating Pol Pot. This has become a trend and a reality.

The fact that in 1986, nearly 40 countries and liberation movements had diplomatic relations with Cambodia indicates that the prestige of Cambodia has been increasingly enhanced in the international arena, and that the good-will stand of the three Indochinese countries has won the strong sympathy and support of the world progressives.

In general, the situation in Indochina in 1986 is very encouraging. The militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation among the three Indochinese countries is increasingly firmer and stronger. This is premise to believe that the three Indochinese countries will advance toward even more and greater victories in 1987.

/12913

CSO: 4209/233

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

RADIO HAILS 'CLOSE RELATIONS' WITH INDIA

BK261412 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Jan 87

["Article" by Duong Quang Minh: "Close Relations Between India and Vietnam"]

[Text] Our Indian friends have often told us: The two countries of India and Vietnam have a close bond because we are near each other historically and culturally and, what is more, we have waged stalwart struggles for national independence. The closeness between our two countries is demonstrated by the earnest desire of long oppressed peoples who rose up to struggle for the political and economic independence of each country. Our leaders--Mahatma Gandhi, Jawar Harlal Nehru, and Ho Chi Minh--shared the same lofty ideal of national liberation; and they led the two countries in breaking the chains of slavery and forging ahead on the road of social liberation and economic restoration. Thanks to this glorious cause of liberation, the peoples of India and Vietnam can hold their heads high in the community of nations.

The relations between Vietnam and India, which have been fine in the past, are now further developing their traditions. In the energetic life of our country at present, we have, with the policy to combine the strength of the nation with that of our time, learned useful lessons from the Indian people's efforts to build the economy and consolidate national independence. India is well-known for its green and white revolutions. Within a period of 35 years, India has been able to triple its grain production volume--from 50 million metric tons a year in the 1950's to more than 150 million metric tons a year at present. It is owing to this that India has not only succeeded in resolving chronic famine but also set aside tens of millions of metric tons of grain for reserve and export. Both the green and white revolutions of India have provided us with a great source of inspiration and encouragement over past decades and especially at present when we are regarding agriculture as the primary front.

We are closely cooperating with India in this field. With noble friendship, India has provided us with complete equipment and sent many highly qualified specialists to Vietnam in order to set up a wet rice research station in O Mon, Hau Giang, and a dairy buffalo center in Song Be. The rice varieties developed by the station are now being used broadly, and they have greatly contributed to increasing rice productivity in the Mekong Delta. In the future, millions of superior buffaloes will be crossbred from between the Mura buffaloes of India and the local stock to give us more draft power in

agriculture. India has also helped us in the training of numerous livestock breeding and crop cultivation specialists at various establishments in the country as well as in India.

Originally being a colony whose only concern was to supply raw material to the British colonialists' industry before gaining independence, India has now, through extraordinary efforts, ranked itself among the 10 countries with the largest industry in the world. This great metamorphosis of special import has been commanding admiration and respect from billions of people on earth, especially the peoples of developing countries.

India boasts of a contingent of scientific and technological cadres that ranks the third largest in the world after those of the Soviet Union and the United States and is equal in capability and expertise to its counterpart in any country of the world. These cadres have proved that they can do whatever is needed by India and its people.

In India, people--from ordinary citizens to their leaders--are proud to use products made domestically--from pots and pans, copybooks, and slippers; to means of transportation such as trains, automobiles, and electric cable cars; means of information propagation such as radio and television sets; and so forth.

Indian-made goods are aiming to reach international standards and to gain popularity among large numbers of foreign customers.

India's self-reliant spirit and efforts in the field of national industrialization are an example for many Asian, African, and Latin American countries to emulate. It has been a long time now since we have established scientific and technological relations with India. The treaties concluded between the two countries in the domains of railway, textile, and oil exploitation industries, together with the hundreds of millions of rupees which India has lent us with preferential conditions, are making significant contributions to stimulating our national economy.

India and Vietnam have shown their common determination to further strengthen bilateral cooperation in various fields and to turn it into a model of South-South cooperation. India has worked tirelessly for a just world in which all nations can live in equality, peace, and cooperation, and is striving for a world free of nuclear weapons and violence. The Delhi Declaration for peace issued on the occasion of Comrade Gorbachev's recent visit to India as well as India's efforts in the Nonaligned Movement and in the Group of Six Countries on the five continents struggling for disarmament has made positive contributions to building a common system of security for the sake of mankind's survival and human civilization.

On the road of struggle for peace, India and Vietnam have always shared the same views, stayed united, and harmoniously coordinated their actions to attain their common objectives. A profound manifestation of this international solidarity is the fact that the Republic of India has recognized the PRK and has frequently affirmed before the international community its

consistent stance that the genocidal Pol Pot clique must be removed from the political life both at home and abroad.

The past period of Vietnamese-Indian relations has bloomed with fragrant flowers and borne sweet fruits. The period ahead will certainly see more golden bumper harvests. All this has its own roots. Elaborating on these roots, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, during his visit to Vietnam more than one year ago, said: We share the same love for freedom, the same determination never to kneel down before crude force, and the same idea that our national construction must be achieved through our own efforts and labor. Together, we strive for peace and international cooperation.

/12913

CSO: 4209/233

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

PHAM VAN DONG LAUDS SOVIET JOURNAL'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

BK270348 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the first edition of THE SOVIET UNION TODAY, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong sent a congratulatory letter to the journal office. The text of the letter reads:

Dear readers and THE SOVIET UNION TODAY personnel, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the first edition of THE SOVIET UNION TODAY in Vietnam, I would like to cordially convey my best congratulations to the Soviet and Vietnamese personnel of the journal and to all the Vietnamese readers.

The journal has attracted readers' attention since its very first issue and has quickly become a close and well-liked friend of large numbers of the Vietnamese people.

In the past 25 years, the journal has always met the aspirations of the Vietnamese people of all strata who have been seeking to understand the country and people of the Soviet Union, the manifestations of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship, and the great Soviet support and assistance to the Vietnamese revolution.

Since the CPSU's 27th Congress, large numbers of Vietnamese readers have been enthused to know about the initial achievements of the Soviet people in reorganizing their economy and the promising prospects for the period until the year 2000 which are aimed at enhancing the Soviet people's prosperity and the power of the Soviet country.

The Vietnamese readers have attentively watched the implementation of the global peace strategy by the Soviet Union and have especially welcomed the comprehensive peace program of the Soviet Union for Asia and the Pacific.

The Vietnamese people are elated at seeing that history has charged the heirs of Lenin and the Great October Revolution with the mission of cooperating with all the peace-loving people in the world to struggle for realizing the most earnest dream of all nations and people on our planet.

Through the journal, the Vietnamese people have better understood and loved Lenin's country, the citadel of peace and the firm support for the world revolution.

May SOVIET UNION TODAY constantly fulfill its heavy mission to be a source of encouragement and enthusiasm to the Vietnamese people and to remain the ever fresh flower of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship.

/12913

CS0: 4209/233

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

BRIEFS

FRG ORGANIZATIONS TO BUY TRAWLERS--On 22 January, Mr (Gert Madze), general secretary of the FRG-Vietnam Friendship Association, and Mr (Tasman), president of the (Oberhausen) Peace Village Organization, held a press conference at the Press Center in Bonn to introduce the project, "A Ship for Vietnam," sponsored by the association and the Peace Village. A large number of FRG press and television representatives attended the press conference. Mr (Gert Madze) said that the project is aimed at motivating the people and various charitable organizations in the FRG to raise funds for the purchase of trawlers for the Vietnamese people. The first of such trawlers, christened "Peace," will be sent to Vietnam on the occasion of the SRV's national day, 2 September 1987, as a gift for Hanoi's youths. The trawlers will be carrying 60 metric tons of goods collected by various charitable organizations for Vietnam. To date, the project has received an active response from many organizations such as Action for Vietnam, Good Earth, Solidarity Freighters, Bread for the World, and Hope. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Jan 87 BK] /12913

ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--On 21 January in Madrid, Comrade Huynh Cong Tam, our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Spain, presented his credentials to King Juan Carlos of Spain. Attending the credentials presentation ceremony on the Spanish side were Minister of Foreign Affairs Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez and many other high-ranking officials of the royal family and government of Spain. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Jan 87 BK] /12913

SRV-USSR EMULATION PLEDGE--Vietnamese and Soviet cadres and workers at the joint Vietnam-USSR oil and natural gas enterprises have signed a pledge to emulate in scoring achievements to honor the SRV national day and the October Revolution anniversary. They will strive to fulfill ahead of schedule all planned norms for the exploitation of crude oil, drilling of oil wells, and transportation of materials. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Jan 87 BK] /12913

NEW BRIDGE IN NGHIA BINH--Bridge and Road Construction Corporation No. 2 of the Nghia Binh Provincial Communications and Transportation Service just completed and put into use the Nga Hai bridge on the Cau Xoi-Kim Son route. The concrete bridge, which is 100 meters long and 7.5 meters wide and with a loading capacity of 13 metric tons, links the midland and mountainous regions

of Hoai An District together. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Jan 87 BK] /12913

U.S.-THAI AGREEMENT--According to foreign sources, Thai Minister of Defense Phaniang Kantarat and U.S. Ambassador to Thailand Brown recently signed an agreement in Bangkok on building two U.S. war reserve stockpiles on Thai soil. This agreement will come into effect in 1988 after U.S. congressional ratification. As pointed out by the BANGKOK POST, these war reserve stockpiles will serve the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, thus intensifying tension in Southeast Asia. Previously, the United States had seven airbases on Thai soil in support of the U.S. War of aggression against the Indochinese countries. Currently, the United States is using the Utapao Airbase in Thailand to fuel U.S. Air Force aircraft in their patrol flights in the Indian Ocean airspace. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Jan 87 OW] /12913

PRODUCTION CONTRACT WITH PRK--Recently, the Electrical Equipment Repair and Manufacturing Corporation of the Ministry of Power and the Cambodian Electricity Corporation signed in Hanoi a document on the former's production and repair of various types of electrical equipment for the latter. In the coming period, the Electrical Equipment Repair and Manufacturing Corporation will produce transformers, power line equipment, and spare parts for diesel-operated generators; and repair transformers and transformer stations for Cambodia. Transformers and transformer stations may be transported to Vietnam for repair, or the Electrical Equipment Repair and Manufacturing Corporation may send its specialists to help their friends service them in Cambodia. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Jan 87 BK] /12913

CSO: 4209/233

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NGUYEN VAN LINH INTERVIEW BY BULGARIAN TELEVISION

BK131638 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Dec 86 pp 1,4

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Van Linh recently granted an interview to the Bulgarian Television Station. Following are the contents of the interview:

Answering a question on the CPV's socioeconomic tasks, lines, and policies unanimously adopted by its recent congress, the comrade general secretary remarked that the Sixth CPV Congress had correctly assessed the situation and demonstrated a sense of frank and serious self-criticism and criticism. Owing to this, the congress was able to strengthen the singlemindedness within the party, draw many major lessons of experience, and enhance the party's maturity in leading the socialist revolution.

Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh pointed out that the fundamental task of Vietnam at present is to stabilize the socioeconomic situation and to continue creating necessary conditions for the development of socialist industrialization in 1987 and the coming years.

According to the comrade general secretary, the main and major tasks of the entire party and all Vietnam at present are to readjust the production and investment structure to bring into full play all the capabilities of the work force and other favorable conditions to successfully implement three major programs on three major fronts, namely the programs for stepping up the production of grain and foodstuffs, developing the production of consumer goods, and promoting exports. Along with the implementation of these programs, it is necessary to continue consolidating the socialist production relations and stepping up the perfecting of the managerial mechanism and economic management. On the other hand, the Vietnamese party and state must transform the market to stabilize the people's life and gradually improve the working people's living standards, especially those of wage and salary earners.

Replying to a question on Vietnam's foreign policy, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh underscored the strategic significance and importance of the fraternal alliance among the three nations on the Indochinese peninsula; the solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries; and Vietnam's consistent policy toward the Southeast Asian countries.

In an atmosphere permeated with comradeship, the comrade general secretary asked the Bulgarian television correspondent to convey to Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the Bulgarian party and people his sincere thanks and best wishes for the New Year.

The comrade general secretary also pointed to the fine prospects for Bulgaria-Vietnam cooperation, especially in the plans for development of tropical industrial plants and for joint tourism ventures.

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CSO: 4209/233

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VO NGUYEN GIAP SPEAKS AT HOME ECONOMY CONFERENCE

BK121235 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] With the help of the Nutrition Institute of the Ministry of Public Health and under the guidance of the Ha Nam Ninh Provincial Party Committee and People's Committee, Thanh Lien District recently held a conference of outstanding orchardists and fish and domestic animal raisers. Attending the conference were 110 outstanding orchardists and fish and domestic animal raisers and representatives from 19 districts and cities in the province. Also present were a UNICEF representative and the chairman of the Vietnam Orchardists Association, Nghiem Xuan Yem. Comrade Vo Ngueyn Giap, member of the Party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed the conference.

In light of the Sixth Party Congress resolution, Thanh Lien District and Ha Nam Ninh Province have paid attention to developing the household economy, tending orchards, and raising fish and domestic animals in order to improve gradually the daily diet and health of children and laborers.

The income earned by various families from tending orchards and raising fish and domestic animals usually accounts for 60-75 percent of their total income. There are families of workers and cooperative members that receive hundreds of thousands of dong, 1,000-1,200 kg of meat, 5-10 buffaloes and cattle, and 2-3 metric tons of paddy from household economies each year. By developing their orchards and raising fish and domestic animals, many families have gradually improved their lives and built their material bases, thus helping to build a new countryside and shape a new type of socialist man.

In its 1986-90 --Year Plan, Ha Nam Ninh will adopt concrete procedures, policies, and measures to encourage a broad mass of its people to develop household economy so as to contribute significantly to implementing the major programs laid down by the party in its Sixth Congress resolution for the production of grain and food and consumer and export goods.

Addressing the conference, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap commended the outstanding orchardists and fish and domestic animal raisers of Thanh Lien District for their contributions to satisfactorily solving dietary problems, improving the people's livelihood, and supplying part of their grain and food to society. He expressed the hope that those outstanding orchardists and fish and domestic animal raisers at this

conference would encourage all families around them to follow their good example and would constantly try to discover and study the crop allocation that suits the local soil and adopt a creative and unique work style that can bring about economic results.

The vice chairman of the Council of Ministers also urged all localities to change the ways of thinking and doing things; visit--in terms of science, technology, seed, breed, and means of production--in household economy; and promote the building of orchards and fish ponds and raising of domestic animals among various schools and medical aid stations to help improve the living standards of the people.

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CSO: 4209/233

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

COMBAT TRAINING DEPARTMENT REVIEWS 1986 ACTIVITIES

BK160230 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] The Combat Training Department of the VPA General Staff held a meeting from 12 to 14 January to review the combat training of the entire army in 1986 and to thoroughly study the combat training task for 1987.

Last year, although they still continued to face numerous difficulties in carrying out their combat duties, maintaining combat readiness, and building their forces, almost all army units managed to fulfill their training task. Right from the beginning of the year, many units based themselves on their specific tasks to actively work out appropriate training plans and programs. The advanced training of cadres was made a regular task in nearly all units, military regions, army corps, and armed branches and services. More than 3,000 refresher courses were organized for above 150,000 cadres from platoon to division level. The training of noncommissioned officers, specialists, and technical personnel was given due attention and increased by 30 percent over 1985. The training of units in the method of switching to different stages of combat readiness was also instituted on a regular basis. Many units combined training with immediate combat duties and long-term combat requirements. The management of training was also gradually standardized.

Generally speaking, soldiers' fighting skill was improved one step further, enabling them not only to fulfill their immediate combat duties but also to make notable progress in organizing offensive and defensive operations in mountainous areas.

However, some units still showed numerous weaknesses in their training task. For example, the results of training were not really steady, improvement of discipline was slow, and the training plans of certain units were not comprehensive and failed to fully meet the requirements of large-scale joint combat operations involving different armed branches and services.

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CSO: 4209/233

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NHAN DAN REPORTS GOVERNMENT ORDER ON MEDICAL TITLES

BK221220 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Jan 87, p 4

[Text] On 9 January, the Council of Ministers issued an order on the implementation of the Council of State regulations stipulating the titles of "people's physician" and "outstanding physician."

The order specifies clearly the recipients to be considered for the titles of "people's physician" and "outstanding physician." They are doctors, general practitioners, and physicians of national medicine who perform the tasks of sanitation, prophylaxis, epidemiology, therapeutics, and medical research, and those medical management cadres who were once directly involved in specialized and technical work in the public health sector, including public health cadres working in other sectors. With respect to specialists and technical cadres performing managerial tasks in specialized and technical units, they will be considered for the titles just like cadres performing specialized and technical jobs.

Those who are conferred the title of "people's physician" must meet the following criteria: They must be loyal to the country and socialism, possess good quality and ethics, be wholeheartedly devoted to patients, have scored many outstanding achievements in the fields of prophylaxis, therapeutics, and medical science and technical development; have made many contributions to the protection and improvement of the people's health, enjoy widespread influence over the people; be trusted and respected by patients and colleagues; and have served personally in their specialties for at least 15 years.

For those who work in the highlands, in border area, and on outlying islands, and for those who do hard and noxious jobs and are exposed to infection and poisoning, the length of service is reduced by five years. Cadres who are working in health management agencies must serve in their health specialties for at least 10 of the required 15 years.

Those who are considered for the title of "outstanding physician" must meet the following criteria: They must be loyal to the country and socialism, possess good quality and ethics, be wholeheartedly devoted to patients, have great ability and outstanding achievements in their fields of work; be trusted by the people and their colleagues; and have served in their professional and technical fields for at least 10 years.

Those cadres who are working in health management agencies must have served in their professional and technical jobs of the health sector for at least 7 of the required 10 years.

For those who work in the highlands, in border areas, and on outlying islands, and for those who do hard and noxious jobs and are exposed to infection and poisoning, the length of service is reduced by three years.

Those who are conferred the title of "people's physician" and "outstanding physician" will be issued certificates, insignia, and some money or materials.

The order stipulates the establishment of a committee to consider the conferment of the "people's physician" and "outstanding physician" titles, and to select qualified persons.

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CSO: 4209/233

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VO TRAN CHI ADDRESSES OVERSEAS VIETNAMESE

BK260524 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Text] On 24 January, the Ho Chi Minh City Overseas Vietnamese Committee held a friendly get-together with overseas Vietnamese on the occasion of the Year of the Cat Tet. Mr Vo Tran Chi, member of the Party Central Committee and secretary of the City Party Committee, attended. Also present were representatives of the City Party Committee and People's Committee and other committees, sectors, and organs responsible for overseas Vietnamese affairs as well as a large number of overseas Vietnamese who have returned home to work in the city or to celebrate the New Year festival.

At the friendly get-together filled with emotion, Mr Nguyen Ngoc Ha, chairman of the city overseas Vietnamese committee, on behalf of the committee, extended his regards and Tet greetings to all overseas Vietnamese here and abroad who have not yet had the opportunity to come home to celebrate Tet.

Next, Mr Vo Tran Chi, on behalf of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee and People's Committee, conveyed his regards to all overseas Vietnamese. He warmly welcomed and highly valued the contributions of overseas Vietnamese to the construction of the country in general and Ho Chi Minh City in particular. He also expressed the hope that with their tradition of patriotism and national self-respect, our overseas Vietnamese will unite with one another to build a firm and strong Vietnamese community and preserve their national character and will always look toward their country.

The get-together proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Many overseas Vietnamese expressed their feelings toward their homeland and pledged to look toward their country with the most practical deeds.

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CSO: 4209/233

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CHEMICAL CORPS HOLDS POLITICAL-MILITARY CONFERENCE

BK270420 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] The Chemical Corps recently held a political-military conference to evaluate the implementation and the results of their 1986 activities and to discuss activities to be carried out in 1987.

The conference pointed out: In 1987, efforts must be made to renovate work style and attitude, training quality, and combat readiness and to effect a drastic change in order to ensure satisfactory fulfillment of all tasks through the division of work and assignment of specific duties to each person.

In evaluating training quality, it is necessary to rely on three conditions, not only on the results of training competitions but also on combat training drills and on the maintenance of discipline such as observing standardized regulations and systems, implementing training programs and plans, and using and maintaining technical equipment.

It is necessary to actively build a work pattern for various echelons aimed at improving the responsibility and work performance of leaders and commanders.

Entering the new year, the corps must strive to develop the training of technical personnel and to provide additional training to scientific-technical cadres and military science cadres. This is to improve training quality and the wartime mobilization task in order to ensure fulfillment of duties. It must step up self-sufficient production and economic businesses. This must, however, be carried out with economic accounting and close management aimed chiefly at providing enough food and housing accommodations for soldiers as well as other storage and technical facilities for them.

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CSO: 4209/233

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

THANH HOA PARTY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC POLICIES

BK280421 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] The Executive Committee of Thanh Hoa Province's Party Committee recently held an enlarged conference to discuss policies and measures for the initial implementation of the three major economic programs adopted by the Sixth National Party Congress, namely the programs for production of grain and foodstuffs, consumer goods, and export articles.

To implement these programs, the province affirmed that the plan for 1987 plays an important role since this is the 1st year of implementation of the resolution of the Sixth Party Congress and that of the Twelfth Congress of Thanh Hoa's Party Organization. Therefore, the local plan must be formulated in such a way as to satisfy the pressing immediate requirements while making uniform preparations for further development in subsequent years. This is aimed at quickly shifting the economy still characterized by autarky to production of abundant and diversified commodities.

Of the three major economic programs, Thanh Hoa considers the grain and foodstuff program to be the mainstay and the export program as the moving force to promote and accelerate the implementation of the other two. The province will reorganize its agricultural-forestry-fishery economic structure to ensure successful implementation of the grain and foodstuff program while producing large quantities of raw materials and goods to serve as the basis for fulfilling the consumer goods and export programs.

Regarding crop planting patterns for the coming years, Thanh Hoa will ensure the cultivation of 250,000 hectares of rice, 40,000 hectares of corn, 30,000 hectares of sweet potatoes and potatoes, and 20,000 hectares of cassava. Concerning short-term food and industrial crops, the province will grow 20,000 hectares of groundnuts, 10,000 hectares of sugarcane, 10,000 hectares of jute, 4,000 hectares of reed, 3,000 hectares of tobacco, and 10,000 hectares of various kinds of beans. In 1987, the short-term industrial crops will account for 10.9 percent of the total cultivated area, up by 3.7 percent from last year. This percentage will be gradually increased in the subsequent years.

Concerning livestock raising, Thanh Hoa will increase the number of head of cattle to 350,000, hogs to 900,000, and ducks to 400,000, with 3 million additional ducks being raised during the crop planting seasons for meat and feathers. The province will devote 3,000 hectares of brackish water to shrimp breeding while expanding the breeding of fresh-water fish in lakes, ponds, and submerged ricefields.

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CSO: 4209/233

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

YOUTH DELEGATION IN LANG SON--A Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union delegation led by its first secretary, Vu Mao, recently paid a Tet visit to officers, combatants, and people in Trang Dinh, Van Lang, and Loc Binh Districts, Lang Son Province. The delegation also visited young combatants on hill 820 and other military units at the border area. The delegation worked with the Provincial Party Committee, the People's Committee, and the Youth Union of Lang Son during its stay in the province. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Jan 87 BK] /12913

ECONOMIC TECHNOLOGICAL EXHIBITION--Last week Colonel General Bui Phung, vice minister of National Defense, presided over a meeting held to round up activities of an army exhibition pavilion in the Third National Exhibition on Economic-Technological Achievements in honor of the Sixth CPV Congress. This was the third time that the army participated in such exhibition. Among 67 products on display, 49 were awarded gold medals and 13 were awarded silver medals. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 26 Jan 87 BK] /12913

PHU XUYEN DISTRICT YOUTH INDUCTION--Entering Phase 1 of youth induction, Phu Xuyen District, Ha Son Binh Province, has launched a propaganda and education campaign aimed at selecting fully qualified new recruits according to the numerical requirement and on schedule. The district has guided the local cultural service and wired-radio network to broadly disseminate the contents of the Military Obligation Law and promptly report on examples of good men and good deeds. The district youth union has instructed its grass-roots units to educate the youths and encourage those of draft age to voluntarily report for preinduction physical check-up; and has directly organized a study session for the youths working on the Quang Lang Dike. At the basic units, an established work pattern has been developed along the line of leadership by union chapters and actual work by production teams. Thanks to all this, within only six days of recruitment, 95.96 percent of all the youths of draft age reported for preinduction physical check-up, with all the youths in Quang Trung, Quang Ngai, Phu Tuc, Van Hoang, and Huy Chung villages showing up. In Son Ha village which used to be a trouble spot, 96.42 percent of the local youths reported for physical check-up this time, with all the youths in Hai Ngoai hamlet being accounted for. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 21 Jan 86 BK] /12913

CSO: 4209/233

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

HO CHI MINH CITY PREPARES 1987 SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

BK231009 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Implementing the Sixth Party Congress resolution, Ho Chi Minh city is preparing its 1987 socioeconomic plan with a determination to remove all troubles in the management mechanism and policies.

Proceeding from the experimental granting of autonomy in production and business in accordance with Political Bureau Draft Resolution No. 306, the city will propose to the Central Committee ways to properly modify systems with a view to stimulating production, especially the production of consumer goods, considering it the city's most important program.

In 1987, the city will develop even more vigorously the production of export goods, and make an in-depth investment in order to renovate technical facilities and industrial regulations, and enhance the quality of export goods. It will increase investment in the engineering sector, especially mechanical engineering in support of agriculture in suburban areas and the Mekong Delta provinces, and investment in the manufacture and repair engineering, communications and transportation, construction, forestry, and marine products.

In the field of handicrafts and artisan industry, along with reorganizing production and transforming production relations, the city will continue to implement its own Resolution No. 34 to encourage the development of household economy.

In 1987, the city will strive to achieve the total industrial output value of 39.7 billion dong, an increase of 15.1 percent over that of 1986, and 3.2 billion-dong worth of export production volume. It will complete the various contracts with socialist countries for clothing, headgears, shoes, sandals, and rubber gloves; expeditiously proceed with the programs of cooperation with other countries in such fields as repairing sea-going ships, automobile, and electronics assembling. It will strive to increase its production capacity to 60-70 percent of its existing equipment output. Moreover, the city also has planned to import materials to fulfill its contracts with the central enterprises. It has requested permission to expand its direct relations of business with the export-import general corporations of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, first of all with the Far Eastern Soviet Union.

In agriculture, the city will continue to build its food belt, ensure the balance of grain on the spot, increase the rationed supply of meat, fish, vegetables, and fuel to urban people, and increase quickly local sources of exports. It will promptly establish areas specializing in the growing vegetables and industrial crops, and the high-yield rice areas, and will expand the raising of dairy cows.

In trade, it will strive to re-establish step by step order in distribution and circulation, eliminate irrational intermediary links, reorganize the tasks of procurement and sales, enable the state to control all the products of state-run enterprises, mostly those of agriculture, forestry, the maritime sector, handicrafts and artisan industry; intensify market management and price control; achieve 8.7 billion dong in retail sales by the state-owned trade and cooperatives.

In science and technology, the city will formulate policies to encourage and promptly commend those who show valuable initiatives, rapidly engage in joint ventures and enterprises with various countries in the fields of electronics assembling, shipyard building, monosodium glutamate, and so forth.

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CSO: 4209/233

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

MEKONG DELTA PROVINCES LAG BEHIND IN PAYING TAXES

BK151445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] In 1986, provinces and cities country wide collected 1,314,430 metric tons of rice in agricultural taxes, or 89.8 percent of the plan norm for the beginning of the year, and 3,614,800 million dong, or 110 percent of the plan norm for the beginning of the year, fulfilling 93.2 percent of the total assigned plan norm.

All 40 provinces and cities have fulfilled the agricultural tax collection plan for the budgetary year in terms of money, and 19 provinces and cities have basically completed the agricultural tax collection plan for the budgetary year in terms of materials. However, the results of agricultural tax collection last year were still low, especially the collection of taxes in kind.

The establishment of taxation records is still too slow. As yet, only 21 provinces and cities have completed the establishment of 1986 taxation records. As a result, the assigned tax collection plan could not be carried out close to harvest seasons. The amounts of rice collected as agricultural taxes in each crop season are not commensurate to the yield achieved. Many provinces have further postponed tax collection to the year-end 10th-month season.

The production volumes of the 1986 winter-spring and summer-fall rice crops in the Mekong Delta provinces accounted for 62 percent of the total rice production volume for 1986. But only 43 percent of the tax collection plan for the crop season have been achieved or 5.2 percent of the total rice production volume. The accumulated amount of rice to be collected as agricultural taxes in the 10th-month crop season accounted for 57 percent which means there is quite a large backlog of taxes to be collected.

In three years from 1983 to 1985, there were still more than 305,000 metric tons of rice to be collected as agricultural taxes, including 294,000 tons to be collected in the southern provinces. The nine Mekong Delta provinces alone had more than 250,000 metric tons to be collected.

In 1987, provinces and cities countrywide will continue to collect taxes for the 1986 10th-month crop season and will strive to complete the tax collection plan for the 1986 grain year. Provinces will also make good preparations for

balancing the agricultural taxes with cooperatives, production collectives, and peasants' households in the first quarter of 1987; accelerate the collection of debts of previous years in the 10th-month crop season; and survey the area of rice in order to establish taxation records for 1987.

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CSO: 4209/233

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

NHAN DAN URGES FULFILLMENT OF GRAIN, FOOD PROGRAM

BK151030 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jan 87 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Strive To Implement the Grain Food Program"]

[Text] The Sixth Party Congress resolution put forth the tasks for the remaining years of the first stage of the transitional period, which involve concentrating efforts on implementing the three major economic programs--food, grain, consumer goods, and export goods. These three programs are closely correlated and serve as the base and premise for one another. They also aim at one general target, that is, to stabilize the socio-economic situation in all aspects and continue establishing the premises necessary for the acceleration of socialist industrialization in the following stage.

The Grain and Food Program set the targets for ensuring sufficient grain and food to meet the demands of society, to regenerate labor, and to maintain a reserve.

We must concentrate on the first target--the production of grain and food--while striving to expand the area of industrial crops, especially short-term industrial crops, along with the processing industry; vigorously develop various branches and trades; and combine labor with land, forests, and seas. We still have much potential to achieve these targets. As many as 2 million hectares of agricultural land remain unexploited, the coefficient of land use is still low, and 8 million hectares of waste land and bare hills have not yet been covered with vegetation. Meanwhile, there is a possibility of raising and cultivating aquatic products in hundreds of thousands of hectares of bodies of water and developing various branches and trades in a vast sea area with many important fishing grounds and millions of laborers.

The grain problem must be solved actively and comprehensively, from production and processing to distribution and consumption. It is necessary to arrange the grain structure along with improving the people's daily diet in a way that suits the characteristics of every region. In 1987, we must strive to attain 19.2 million metric tons of grain and work toward achieving 22-23 million metric tons by the end of the 1980's. In the process of producing paddy, we must consider intensive cultivation and multicropping as the main direction and, at the same time, further expand the cultivated area in localities where conditions permit. However, we are not allowed to destroy forests for this purpose. It is necessary to resolutely concentrate material conditions on

major rice and goods producing regions. The Mekong River Delta is the country's largest rice and goods center while the Red River Delta is a major rice producing center in the north. Major rice centers are also available in other regions.

Apart from rice, we must pay attention to expanding the area of subsidiary crops, especially those of great potential such as corn and potatoes. At the same time, we must develop vigorously the planting of starch-bearing plants that are suitable to certain localities, such as manioc, sweet potatoes, *phrynum parvillorum*, and galingale. It is necessary to enforce policies encouraging the cultivation of subsidiary crops and guaranteeing the interests of those engaged in planting these crops; satisfactorily organize the procurement, purchase, processing, and transportation of grain; and provide guidance for the improvement of the people's daily diet in a way that suits the production conditions in every locality.

To implement the Grain Program, we must adopt a series of uniform measures concerning investment; management; the use of land and water conservancy network; the supply of fertilizer, insecticide, and draft power; the planned allocation of rice varieties; the preservation, processing, and transportation of grain; and the improvement of the product contract system. We must also enforce policies on agricultural taxes and prices, and apply correct purchasing and selling methods.

Food production should be given the same attention as grain production. It is necessary to develop livestock breeding and grow vegetables, beans, oleaginous plants, and fruit trees in order to better ensure the food demands of society. Animal husbandry must be developed comprehensively, from buffaloes, cattle, and hogs to poultry, bees, and fish. Efforts should be made to form various food belts around municipalities, cities, towns, and industrial complexes. All state-run production and technical service establishments must strive to lend a helping hand to the collective and household production sectors so that all of them can participate in producing food for society. It is necessary to modify the policies and methods of supplying materials, implement economic contracts, and assume the control and transportation of products so that they can be delivered to consumers in a convenient manner without loss and at reasonable costs. All state farms, forestry sites, and army units must engage in livestock breeding and planting food crops under all forms, depending on their specific conditions, so as to solve on the spot part of or all their food problem.

Making the best use of all existing bases while building additional rational material and technical bases that can bring about high economic results means creating favorable conditions for the implementation of the grain and food program.

In implementing the Grain and Food Program, we must achieve a balance among targets, facilities, and measures and uniformly solve all problems concerning production organization, science and technology, and economic policies. This is a major program of our entire country and the responsibility of our entire party and people, of all echelons and sectors, and of the peasantry, the working class, and the socialist intelligentsia.

Thoroughly understanding the Sixth Party Congress resolution, let us exert efforts to the highest degree to implement successfully the Grain and Food Program. As an immediate step, let us carry out satisfactorily the winter-spring crop production and exceed the agricultural production plan for 1987.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

LAM DONG RESETTLEMENT--Between mid-December 1986 and mid-January, Lam Dong Province has resettled in various new economic zones 1,465 families--comprising 6,870 people and 3,400 laborers--from Ha Nam Ninh, Nghia Binh, and Ha Son Binh Provinces and Hanoi municipality. The party committees and people's committees of various districts in the province have sent cadres to help these families solve all problems upon their arrival. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Jan 87 BK] /12913

HAI HUNG COMMENDED--On 7 January the chairman of the Council of Ministers sent a message to commend the cadres, people, and People's Committee of Hai Hung Province for exceeding the plan for the delivery of pork to the central government in 1986. Hai Hung was the only province in the country to exceed the plan for the delivery of pork to the state last year. The chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed the hope that the cadres and people of Hai Hung Province would continue to fulfill outstandingly the 1987 plan and, as an immediate step, the first quarter's plan to contribute positively to implementing all tasks and targets laid down by the Sixth National Congress of party delegates. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 9 Jan 87 BK] /12913

FOOD INDUSTRY PLANS INCREASE--For 1987, the food industry has formulated a production plan calling for an increase of 18.8 percent over the 1986 achievement, including an increase of 42.2 percent in export value. Nearly all main products have increased over last year's levels. Serving the three major economic programs set by the Sixth Party Congress, the food industry is stressing guidance in specific investments in determined areas of raw materials. At the same time, it is continuing to plan for other areas of raw materials and to formulate various policies on investment, intensive cultivation, interest rates for producers, and benefits for localities that provide raw materials. The food industry has been given priority in getting raw materials and has mobilized to the highest level all capacities in terms of equipment, labor, and techniques to accelerate the production of export goods. In particular, it is paying attention to guaranteeing the quality of products to preserve prestige. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 14 Jan 86 BK] /12913

CSO: 4209/233

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY REVIEWS 1986 WINTER CROP

BK141055 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture held a conference in Thai Binh Province recently to review the 1986 winter crop production and to discuss measures to carry out successfully the 1986-87 winter crop production. Attending the conference were vice chairman of the people's committees of all provinces and cities north of Binh Tri Thien, directors and deputy directors of all agricultural services, and representatives of various sectors at the central and grass-roots levels.

Thoroughly understanding the party's new viewpoints, the participants expressed determination to implement satisfactorily the three economic programs by striving to exceed the norms set for each production season.

In 1986, winter crops were planted on 211,300 hectares, an increase of 41,300 hectares over the previous year. Thanks to the replacement of the crop allocation, corn alone produced an increase of 72.1 percent over the previous year.

From realities in the 1986 winter crop season, all localities have reached the conclusion that the potential of the winter crop products in the north remains very great. In the winter crop production, seed is the prime and decisive factor in the success of production.

All material requirements for production--such as water conservancy, electricity, seed, fertilizer, insecticide, harvest tools, and means of transportation--must be fully prepared and planned right from the beginning of the crop season. Meanwhile, orientations for the consumption of products must be determined by production establishments and be transformed into plans for the consumption of products of the localities concerned and the central government in order to enable these establishments to take the initiative in distributing and using fresh and processed products and signing contracts for the consumption of products.

From experience in recent years, all localities should go by the conditions of their land to arrange the crop allocation for the 1987 winter crop season aimed at bringing about the best results. It is necessary to form various areas for the planting of corn, potatoes, sweet potatoes, soybeans, and vegetables of all kinds. Attention should be paid to planting more corn on

double-crop ricefields, especially in the provinces in the Red River Delta, midland region, Zone 4, southern Trung Bo coastal areas, as well as in other provinces where conditions permit.

With the aim of achieving the grain production target for 1987, all localities should concentrate efforts on successfully carrying out the 1986-87 winter-spring crop production. The winter-spring crop production--a relatively stable crop production season--can help decide the annual yield and output of both rice and subsidiary crops. The winter-spring crop production is now entering the important stage [words indistinct]. The northern provinces must basically complete the cultivation of this rice in February.

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AGRICULTURE

HANOI ON AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES FOR FIRST 10 DAYS

BK140733 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Review of agricultural news for past 10 days]

[Text] Some noteworthy features have emerged on the agricultural production front in the first 10 days of the spring of 1987. They are that the southern provinces are concentrating on harvesting the 10th-month rice, and generally speaking the pace of harvesting is slower than that in the corresponding period last year.

According to the General Statistics Department, as of 4 January, the southern provinces had reaped only 790,000 hectares of rice, or 3 percent less than the area they harvested during the same period in 1986. On their part, the Mekong River Delta provinces had harvested only about 400,000 hectares, or nearly 40 percent of the cultivated area, and 180,000 hectares less than the area reaped in the same period last year.

Last week, the southern localities concentrated their efforts on winter-spring rice cultivation, planting more than 530,000 hectares, or nearly the same area as they cultivated in the corresponding period last year, fulfilling 75 percent of the plan. Generally speaking, owing to favorable weather conditions, the newly transplanted rice has developed fairly well.

Meanwhile, the northern localities have to date finished sowing and plowing. This year, the weather has been favorable, and there has been plenty of sunshine, which has enabled rice seedlings to grow fast and the soil to be carefully prepared. However, there is a problem that may cause concern: With the rice seedlings developing fast owing to sunshine and warm weather, if no measures are taken to slow this growth rate, these seedling may grow old prematurely, reducing rice yields later on.

Also during the past week, along with expanding the cultivation of winter-spring rice, various localities throughout the country began harvesting the winter crop and growing winter-spring vegetables, subsidiary food crops, and industrial plants. Generally speaking, the pace of subsidiary food crop cultivation was faster than that in the previous winter-spring season. Concerning grain subsidiary crops in particular, a total of 264,000 hectares has been planted, an increase of 14 percent over last year, with the northern provinces themselves recording an increase of 18 percent by growing 51,000

hectares of corn, up by 17 percent; 161,000 hectares of sweet potatoes; and more than 37,000 hectares of potatoes, up by 21 percent. A total of 81,000 hectares of vegetables and beans of various kinds have been grown, up by 2.6 percent; but the northern provinces themselves have planted only more than 66,000 hectares, nearly equaling last year's area, while the southern provinces achieved an increase of 14 percent over the same period last year.

Regarding short-term industrial crops, 35,000 hectares have been cultivated, up by 27 percent over the corresponding period last year, but the northern provinces have grown only 7,000 hectares, down by 14 percent compared to the same period in 1986. Concerning soybeans, a 51 percent increase in cultivated area over last year has been reported, but only 11,000 hectares of tobacco have been planted, down by 7 percent compared to the same period last year.

Sunshine and warm weather will continue throughout this week. The Ministry of Agriculture has instructed all localities to take measures to inspect both the quantity and quality of rice already sown. Measures should be taken, including the draining of water, to slow down the fast growth rate of rice seedlings. Measures should also be worked out to actively grow some rice seedlings in reserve to cope with possible complex weather conditions. This is the time for all localities to concentrate on wet plowing. Therefore, they must closely guide the management and utilization of electricity reserved for agriculture to ensure sufficient power for the 5th-month spring crop to be planted on schedule.

Along with urgently concentrating on preparing for the transplanting of spring rice, all localities should step up the cultivation of vegetables, subsidiary food crops, and industrial plants so as to ensure the fulfillment of the current winter-spring cultivation plan.

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AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY GUIDANCE FOR RICE CULTIVATION

BK230916 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Based on the experiences acquired from the previous 5th month-spring crop seasons and on the actual material and weather conditions in the present 5th month-spring crop season, the Ministry of Agriculture has set forth technical measures for rice cultivation in this crop season. The ministry requests that all the localities concerned fulfill these technical measures in such a way as to suit their own characteristics.

It is necessary to inspect the entire area of seedlings immediately in order to eliminate over-aged seedlings, rebalance accurately the area of seedlings and the transplanting area, and prepare for the sowing of late spring seedlings as planned and to make up for those over-aged seedlings. All localities must provide extensive guidance for the adoption of the measures to restrain the growth of seedlings by promptly draining water from seed beds and by suspending the application of fertilizer to these seedlings.

It is necessary for all localities to carry out the dry plowing of soil urgently. First of all, they must intensively enlarge the area of dry-plowed land in combination with the spreading of duckweeds before preparing soil for the spring crop cultivation. It is also necessary to harvest urgently winter crops on two-crop ricefields in order to clear the land on schedule and combine all sources of draft power to carry out soil preparation quickly.

If the weather remains as warm as at present, it is necessary to transplant rice a few days earlier than originally planned. Early spring rice should be planted before 20 January, "Nong Nghiep 8" rice should be planted before 25 February, and late spring rice should be planted before 5 March. In the days ahead, if the temperature drops to 15 degrees Celsius, it will be necessary to suspend rice planting. Under prolonged cold weather, seedlings should be transplanted without removing soil from their roots.

At present, the supply of fertilizer and insecticide to various localities has not yet met the planned requirements. It is necessary for these localities to mobilize their sources of nitrate fertilizer for use as a substitute. Chemical fertilizer must be used in a rational manner. They should apply an additional amount of chemical fertilizer equivalent to 40-50 percent of the amount of transplanted seedlings.

In intensive cultivation, the average amount of urea for each hectare should not exceed 220 kg. At a high level of intensive cultivation, if an amount of 270-330 kg of urea is needed for each hectare, it is necessary to ensure that stable manure accounts for 30 percent of the total amount of nitrate fertilizer.

To create the most favorable conditions for 5th month-spring rice to grow and produce a high yield and output, it is necessary for all localities to watch closely the weather and uniformly apply various technical measures along with their own experiences in a way that suits their specific conditions.

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AGRICULTURE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE ISSUES RICE PLANTING GUIDANCE

BK270605 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture recently sent the following message to localities:

Early in the 1986-87 winter-spring season, the warm weather has prolonged, land has been plowed for the first time, and seedlings have quickly grown and their branches might age.

The weather will probably remain warm. In order to get sufficient good quality seedlings for transplanting on schedule and on all the planned area, localities should implement the following measures well:

1. Check over all the existing area of seedlings and select good quality seedlings of the right age for transplanting; resolutely get rid of old seedlings, and sow additional seedlings, using short-term seed strains and reducing the amount of water in ricefields to restrain the growth of seedlings.
2. Actively use electricity to pump water into ricefields that have been plowed and already transplanted with seedlings.
3. Before transplanting seedlings, additional amounts of stable manure, phosphorous fertilizer, lime, and one-third or one-half of nitrogenous fertilizer of the total required be applied to ricefields. Seedlings will not be transplanted on days when the weather is below 15 degrees Celsius.
4. Take good care of the cattle and buffalo and determine clearly the work schedule for them in order to preserve the draft force.
5. Save time to grow vegetables and subsidiary food crops the season of which has arrived.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

NATURAL GAS DEPOSIT--In Thai Binh Province, as of 30 December 1986, the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation 1 had fulfilled the plan for extraction of 35 million cubic meters of natural gas. As NHAN DAN has already reported, the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation No. 1 recently discovered another large natural gas deposit in Thai Binh Province. Results of the first experimental drilling at well No. 84 have shown that the new deposit can yield 44,000 cubic meters or more of natural gas a day. The corporation is continuing to study the deposit according to various methods and is determined to put the new well into production as soon as possible to score achievements in honor of the success of the Sixth Party Congress. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jan 87 p 1 BK] /12913

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